

APR 8 1946



SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE... *The Atomic Bomb and Peace*

PAUL P. HARRIS... *Fear and Hate Must Go!*

This
Hungry World
by
Clinton P. Anderson

The Rotarian

January
1946

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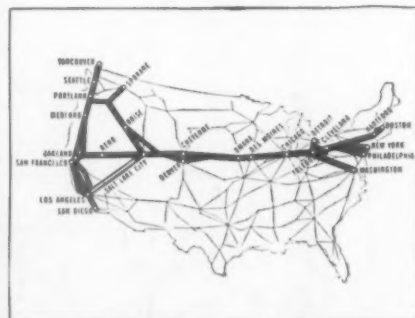
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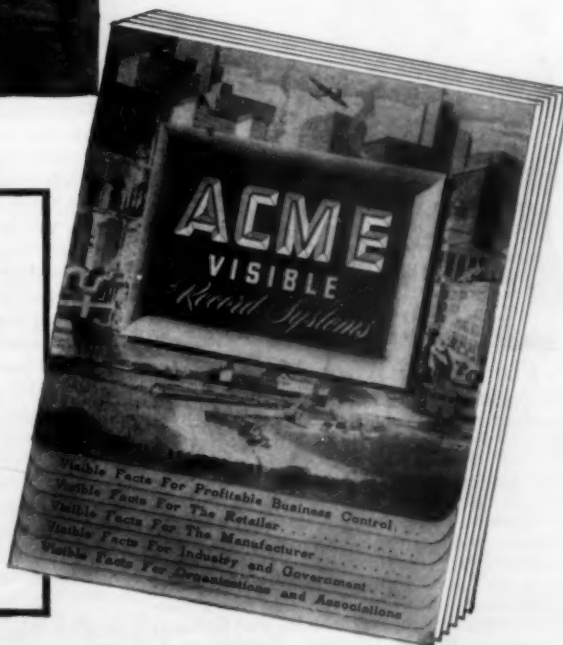
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Comment on ROTARIAN articles
by readers of THE ROTARIAN

Talking it over

Trade Begets Jobs

Holds FRANCIS B. WILLMOTT, Rotarian
Birmingham, England

Re: That Tariff Question [debate-of-the-month, THE ROTARIAN for December]:

The end of Lend-Lease is surely a timely exposition of a need satisfied, a promise fulfilled, and an objective achieved, meaning, of course, a twofold plan covering the defeat of Japan—invasion of America averted and Great Britain avenged. Industrialists and private-enterprise enthusiasts and practitioners are not alarmed, but in fact relieved, for they realize only too well that the shackles of control born of war expediency are no longer desired, advisable, or required, if my country is to regain without delay its rightful place in the world markets based on mass production for export and home needs; and the only nucleus for social security and employment.

Paul Harris Points Way

Says STANLEY LONG, Rotarian
Housing Construction
Seattle, Washington

The Past Presidents' Advisory Council of Rotary has met, as I note in the December ROTARIAN (page 6), and its recommendations are to go to the Board of Directors in January. I hope those veteran Rotary leaders have thrown bright light on Rotary's great problem: how to rechart Rotary's program of service so that it will be adequately expressive of our great world-wide organization, and so geared as to fit and efficiently function in the new era now dawning.

The scientific facts that made possible penicillin, radar, and the atomic bomb have always existed; only now we begin to understand His handiwork. Equally great facts and truths underlie the spiritual world, but most of these fundamentals have long been known and well understood. We have always known much better than we have lived.

One of the greatest and most powerful of the age-old moral values is that of being of service to others—the principle espoused by Rotary. Its application is as limitless as man's imagination and willingness to serve.

Has there ever been a time when service to others was more needed than right now? A score of nations lie prostrate, the victims of war. Millions are homeless and penniless, looking—without hope—for a ray of sunshine and relief. As we begin reconstruction the world around, even the most favored are confused and looking for sure ground on which to begin the long trek onward and upward.

Today Rotary has her greatest opportunity, but it seems to me we are all falling far short of realizing this patent

fact. Instead of innocuous delay, I believe we should lift our eyes and view the new horizons of possible service; then resolutely go forward.

If we study the Enactments and Resolutions as presented at our international Conventions during the past 15 or 20 years, it will be noted that almost all our legislation has to do with the mechanics of Rotary, rather than the service which our organization can and should render. We seem to be much more interested in how we elect our international officers than what they should do; more concerned in how we divide a District than the Rotary District program; much more active trying to decide where we should have our international headquarters than what our headquarters staff is accomplishing.

In my humble opinion, the most progressive ideas for Rotary's future service, recently expressed, have come from the pen of Paul P. Harris, Founder of our movement. I refer to his *The Best Is Yet to Be* in THE ROTARIAN for February. Paul is not a young man; neither is his health robust. Certainly it is not to the credit of the many thousands of us who are younger and more vigorous that he must still continue to carry the torch and generate the inspiration for high endeavor and greater accomplishment.

So, again, may I repeat, let's lift our eyes; view a brand-new world in the making; appreciate our assets, our opportunities, our responsibilities; and, with other map makers now at work, do our full share in helping to remap the world and the part that Rotary shall play in the progress of tomorrow.

Friendship: Atomic Bomb's Answer

Says SAMUEL BAKER, Rotarian
Dean, Schools of Technology
International Correspondence Schools
Scranton, Pennsylvania

I enjoyed reading the debate-of-the-month *The Atomic Bomb: Should the United Nations Security Council Control It?* [November ROTARIAN].

It is my belief that the keeping of the formula secret is not the answer to preventing the use of atomic bombs in future wars. The answer is to eliminate altogether all wars among nations by cultivating such cordial relations among them that they will be kept from plotting against each other and by providing a police force that will restrain would-be aggressor nations from going berserk.

We may not like the economic systems of other countries and they may not like ours. That, however, does not mean that they must send agents to us to upset our apple cart and that we must act likewise with them in self-defense.

we can implement our system with wise laws and practices so that it will function smoothly and will bring about a far wider distribution of happiness than we have today. If other nations do likewise with their systems, they are welcome to do so.

There should be free flow of raw materials, interchange of goods, and exchange of scientific data and talent among nations. Backward countries must be helped to develop, for nothing is more conducive to strife among nations than widespread misery. A nation in misery has the same effect on its neighbors as a person suffering with a contagious disease has on those with whom he comes in contact.

If we want our children and grandchildren to enjoy the great benefits that



Courtesy, Appreciate America, Inc.

the use of atomic energy can bestow upon a world at peace, and not to have them perish like rats in deep subterranean cellars in future wars, we must render service without stint to all mankind and help banish hatred and prejudice from the earth, in the true spirit of Rotary.

Higley Wrote Home on Range

Says HARRY DEAN, Realtor
Secretary, Rotary Club
Smith Center, Kansas

The article by Sigmund Spaeth in THE ROTARIAN for November on the origin of the song *Home on the Range* caused a lot of amusement and some indignation in this community.

This song was well known here in the early '70s and was written by Dr. Brewster Higley and the words set to music by Dan Kelly. Dr. Higley lived on a homestead northwest of Smith Center on the banks of the Beaver and Dan Kelly was a resident at that time of Gaylord, Kansas.

There are [Continued on page 50]

KANSAS

WICHITA KANSAS

ROTARY MEETS MONDAY at 12:15
ROTARY CLUB OFFICES, Mezzanine Floor



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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The Club Magazine Committee

A LITTLE LESSON IN ROTARY

MAGAZINE COMMITTEES are being established in more and more Rotary Clubs. Their duties are to help Rotary's official magazines—THE ROTARIAN in English and REVISTA ROTARIA in Spanish—serve the Club and its members better. Specific Magazine Committee duties, as outlined by the Board of Directors of Rotary International, include:

1. General stimulation of reader interest in THE ROTARIAN and/or REVISTA ROTARIA.
2. Sponsoring and promoting "THE Rotary Week" (the fourth week of January).
3. Arranging for brief monthly reviews of THE ROTARIAN and/or REVISTA ROTARIA on regular Club programs.
4. Encouraging use of THE ROTARIAN and/or REVISTA ROTARIA in the induction of new members.
5. Furnishing a copy of THE ROTARIAN and/or REVISTA ROTARIA to each non-Rotarian speaker at Club meetings.

6. Securing Fourth Object (REVISTA ROTARIA) subscriptions and special subscriptions to THE ROTARIAN and/or REVISTA ROTARIA for local libraries, hospitals, schools, club and other reading rooms, and military camps.

7. Collaborating with the Editors of THE ROTARIAN and REVISTA ROTARIA in securing local Club news items and photos and other editorial material.

8. Coöperating with the magazine staff in making fact-finding surveys of reader interest, market data, and information useful in preparation of editorial features and advertising data.

9. Encouraging local libraries to maintain bound volumes of THE ROTARIAN and/or REVISTA ROTARIA.

10. Encouraging use of THE ROTARIAN and/or REVISTA ROTARIA in the recruiting of new Club members and new Clubs.

Among the materials provided to aid Magazine Committees is a new 64-page booklet, *The "M. C." of Cogville*, which is an adaptation of the sound-slide film which was presented at many of the recent District Assemblies. It tells how one Club's Committee planned its year's activities.

The *Clipsheet* is another aid. Sent out monthly to Club Secretaries, members of the Magazine Committees, and editors of Club bulletins, it contains advance information on the next issue of THE ROTARIAN.

Another Committee inspiration which proves most helpful is the leaflet *10 Ways in Which the "Magazine Committee" Will Benefit YOUR Club*.

Now that you've read this Little Lesson in English, try it in Spanish—in the parallel translation. If, after that, you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published monthly in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

VIENEN creándose comités de revistas en un número cada vez mayor de Rotary clubs. Las funciones del comité son ayudar a las revistas oficiales de Rotary—THE ROTARIAN en inglés y REVISTA ROTARIA en español—a servir mejor al club y a sus miembros. Las funciones específicas del comité de revistas, según las delineó la junta directiva de Rotary International, comprenden:

1. Fomentar el interés por la lectura de THE ROTARIAN o REVISTA ROTARIA.
2. Patrocinar anualmente "La Semana de THE ROTARIAN" (la cuarta semana de enero).
3. Preparar breves síntesis mensuales de THE ROTARIAN o REVISTA ROTARIA para ser leídas en sesiones del club.

4. Procurar que al ingresar un nuevo socio se lo familiarice con THE ROTARIAN o REVISTA ROTARIA.

5. Entregar un ejemplar de THE ROTARIAN o REVISTA ROTARIA al orador del día, especialmente si no es rotario.

6. Colocar suscripciones de obsequio para las bibliotecas, hospitales, sanatorios, escuelas, clubes sociales y en las diversas salas de lectura de la localidad.

7. Colaborar con los directores de THE ROTARIAN y REVISTA ROTARIA en la obtención de noticias y fotografías relativas a actividades del club.

8. Cooperar a la posible realización de encuestas relacionadas con el interés de la revista desde el punto de vista del lector, y a la obtención de cualquiera otra información útil a la dirección de la publicación o al departamento de anuncios.

9. Procurar que las bibliotecas locales conserven THE ROTARIAN y REVISTA ROTARIA en colecciones empastadas.

10. Procurar que se utilice THE ROTARIAN o REVISTA ROTARIA en los trabajos conducentes a obtener nuevos socios para el club o a organizar nuevos Rotary clubs.

Entre el material que se suministra para ayudar a los comités de revistas se cuenta un nuevo folleto de 64 páginas, *The "M. C." of Cogville*, que es una adaptación de la película sonora que fué exhibida ante muchas de las recientes asambleas de distrito. Refiere cómo un comité de club proyectó sus actividades del año.

La *Clipsheet* es otro auxiliar. Se envía mensualmente a los secretarios de club, a los miembros del comité de revistas y a los directores de boletines de club y contiene información anticipada sobre la próxima edición de THE ROTARIAN.

Otra fuente de inspiración para el comité, que ha resultado muy útil, es el volante *Diez Formas en que el "Comité de Revistas" Puede Beneficiar a SU Club*.



JANUARY, 1946

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Presenting This Month

NO ROTARIAN is better known to Rotarians of the world than PAUL P. HARRIS, Founder and President Emeritus of the movement. They have had the 41 years of Rotary's existence to read his writings



Harris—1887

and to meet him personally in practically every land in the world. They know of the rich background he acquired as a reporter, teacher, actor, marble salesman, cattle-boat hand, and fruit picker before he began his legal career. Even so, new things keep turning up—such as this tintype depicting him as a student at Princeton "U" in 1887-88. He had previously attended the University of Vermont, and, after Princeton, he obtained his law degree at the University of Iowa. He "fathered" Rotary in 1905. After writing this month's guest editorial, FOUNDER PAUL and his wife, JEAN, left Chicago to winter in Florida.

CHESLEY R. PERRY, who took a "temporary" position as Rotary's Secretary in 1910 and served until 1942, was the first Editor and manager of THE ROTARIAN, a post he held for 17 years. He was an officer during the Spanish-American War, and later taught evening school in Chicago and worked in the public library.

A native of South Dakota, CLINTON P. ANDERSON is Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. He was President of Rotary International in 1932-33, after a newspaper and insurance career. He is an honorary Rotarian at Albuquerque, New Mexico (his home town), and Bethesda—Chevy Chase, Maryland. A sketch about him appeared in the October ROTARIAN.

Yes, ARTHUR CROUCH, our cover artist, used actual cloth on this cartoon as he has on others done for THE ROTARIAN.

—THE CHAIRMEN




Harris—1946

THE Rotarian MAGAZINE

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Official Call to Rotary's 37th Annual Convention

DOWN in the depths of travail, we oft found strength from the thought of cheerful days when the clouds would have rolled away. And now we see the gleam. The 37th Annual Convention of Rotary International will be held June 2 to June 7, 1946, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A.

On a sunny isle in the ocean, cooled in the Summer by refreshing sea breezes, Atlantic City stretches for seven miles along the surf-fringed coast. Confronting this colorful shoreline is the world-famous Boardwalk, which faces splendid hotels, attractive shops, the huge Convention Hall, and miles of wide, sandy beaches.

In this delightful setting, the Convention Committee of Rotary International will present a timely, significant program, augmented by Atlantic City's warm hospitality—twice-tested and enthusiastically appraised by great Rotary Conventions, first in 1920 and again in 1936.

Just as the Rotarian is expected to attend Club meetings regularly, so the Clubs should be represented at the Annual Conventions. Each Rotary Club, according to its member-

ship, is entitled to one or more voting delegates. The By-Laws of Rotary International give full information regarding the rights and responsibilities of a Club with reference to the Annual Convention; and many matters of special importance may arise for determination in 1946.

To all Rotarians in the 60 countries of the Rotary world, I extend a most cordial invitation to attend the Convention next June. It will be a most momentous occasion.

Come, all of you, and participate in an inspirational program which cannot fail to assist Rotarians to face with confidence the demands of these stirring times. Come for the fellowship! Come for the attractive entertainment! Come—and bring your ladies! I believe not less than 10,000 friends will be there to load you with memories which will never fade.

T. A. Warren

T. A. WARREN
President, Rotary International

ISSUED AT CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, U.S.A.,
THIS FIRST DAY OF
JANUARY, 1946

Photo: © Fred Hess & Son

Fear and Hate Must Go!

By Paul P. Harris

Founder and President Emeritus of
Rotary International

*And they will go when nations have goodwill based
on understanding, says the world's first Rotarian.*

WHEN a certain distinguished scientist was asked what coming invention would mean most to mankind, he answered, "I don't think that any invention will mean so much to mankind as the discovery of a better way to get along together."

He was gravely disturbed by a world gone war-mad. He had asked himself—as we all should—this question: What profiteth it that industry produce great wealth if all must be dissipated in a few hysterical months?

How can we find a better way to get along together?

There's the Golden Rule, but every nation believes its way is the Golden Rule way. Sir Norman Angell has wisely observed that no nation, however aggressive and inhuman its course may be, is conscious of guilt; its people are taught that they are superior to all others and that destiny calls them to lead. Most nations are overeducated in their virtues and undereducated in their vices.

Travel is a good corrective for this type of mental near-sightedness—if the traveller will cast aside his prejudices. People will see what they look for, the ugly or the beautiful. If they seek things to condemn, they will find them in plenty and return home more prejudiced and arrogant than ever.

Open-mindedness and tolerance are earmarks of the Rotary approach to the problem. Clubs exist in some 60 nations and opportunities for discord abound. But though membership includes representatives of all religious and political parties, discord is rare in Rotary.

Even in India, the land of irreconcilables, unspeakables, untouchables, and unthinkableables, Rotary thrives like a green bay tree. When the first Club was to be established there, in Calcutta, Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, was consulted. His lordship ex-

pressed the opinion that such an organization would do much for India if successful; as to its success, he manifestly harbored grave doubts. At the present time there are 50 vigorous Rotary Clubs in India, and many more are in prospect.

The Rotary way works! But Rotary has no patent on it, for it is but the Golden Rule in action. Any person, any nation, can apply it by displacing negative hatred and fear with goodwill based upon understanding.

Peace among nations is not impossible of attainment; they can find peace if they will.

Here's the way wars come: Civilization has attained dizzy heights, granaries are full to overflowing, spindles are working day and night, universities and colleges are pouring graduates into the stream of productive life, when a mischief maker enters. He works his way into the inner offices of journalists; into legislative halls; into the studies of ministers, poets, and philosophers; into the homes of farmers, craftsmen, and laborers, even into prisons and flophouses. He comes in the guise of patriotism, but his real name is Fear. Cringing at first, Fear is flattered by favorable acceptance, then becomes arrogant and begets Hatred.

Fear and Hatred quickly find helpers. They are abetted, for example, by unscrupulous news gatherers whose most urgent purpose is to excite people. These men play on the fact that at times of hysteria the credulity of their readers is unlimited, and write implausible and fantastic tales. Excitement sells newspapers—

and the vicious cycle is accelerated. But the blame must be put not alone on the journalistic Esaus, but on all intelligent men who fail to combat the rise of Fear and Hatred.

Fear and Hatred brought on World War II which destroyed millions of precious lives. Some whose lives were snuffed out would have become immortals—Pasteurs, Mozarts, Tennysons, and Edisons. They would have enriched civilization; they would have been world assets.

War always is a ghastly blunder; even the winners lose. To avoid the "next one" we must begin now.

WHY should our children not learn of the contributions to civilization made by all other nations as well as those of our own? Why should they not know that the world in which we live is a predatory world and that even their own dear country has been predatory at times? If truth is worth while, why not the whole truth? Why not be realistic? If men cannot become better, they can at least become wiser.

We have our military academies and naval schools and in course of time doubtless will have permanent schools for the training of combat airmen. Why not a school to teach young men the art of peace, the causes of wars and the economic considerations which so frequently cause them?

The United States has a Secretary of War, a Secretary of the Navy, and a Secretary of Air doubtless coming. Why not a Secretary of Peace to lead the way to peaceful [Continued on page 47]

Guest **E**ditorial 



This *Hungry* WORLD

The war made urgent an old problem. Never has everyone had enough food. But there is hope of solving it in the new 'know-how' of agriculture.

By Clinton P. Anderson

United States Secretary of Agriculture

IN THE WORLD today millions of persons are hungry. The greatest concern in their daily lives is food: Where will they get it? How much can they have? Will the supply last? Food that only yesterday was a grim weapon of war has become today the ambassador of goodwill that may help to mold victory into permanent peace.

So pressing is the need that more than 30 million tons of wheat, rice, meat, and other products must be shipped into Europe, Africa, China, and India if minimum requirements for the 1945-1946 crop year are to be met. Additional quantities are needed in The Philippines, Ceylon, Japan, and other areas.

It would be a mistake, however, to attribute the hunger that is today so widespread exclusively to the devastation of war. Never in human history has man had enough to eat. In terms of calories the world is expected to have about 97 percent as much food production during the current crop year—August 1, 1945, until the 1946 harvest becomes available—as it had in the average prewar year in the 1935-39 period. However, this smaller output has a larger job to do, since the world population has increased. The net result is that per capita food production will be about 10 percent below prewar.

What the war has done is to bring about a far greater unevenness of food production than had previously existed. Many coun-

tries are now growing much less food than they did a decade ago, while a few others have tremendously stepped up production. Furthermore, the war has disrupted and destroyed transportation and distribution in many parts of the world to such an extent that only small trickles of food can be moved where a flood of food is needed. World supplies of almost all major foodstuffs on which the human race depends — products such as rice, sugar, fats and oils, meat, fish, and milk—will be less during the current crop year than in the 1935-1939 average year, and the smaller supplies will be less evenly distributed.

The decline has been greatest in Europe (excluding Russia) and North Africa. In these two areas, largely because of widespread drought, food production may fall 15 percent below 1944-45 and 25 percent below prewar. The European wheat harvest for 1945 was the smallest since the early 1920s, while the rice crop was about 40 percent below prewar. Denmark is the only liberated European country in which dairy production currently meets its own requirements. During the war, for the Continent as a whole (excluding Russia) production per cow declined about 15 percent and the number of cows by about 12 percent. Egg production also suffered greatly, the most striking example being a decline of 90 percent in poultry stocks in The Netherlands since the late 1930s.

Food supplies elsewhere in the world are also a cause for great concern. Russian production, while higher than in the terrible years of German occupation, will be less than before the war. In India and China output will be about the same as prewar, but some imports will be required. In Japan and certain other Far Eastern areas a particularly serious situation prevails. Japan's food output in 1945-46 may be as drastically curtailed as Europe's, and she is even more dependent than Europe upon imports.

The only two major areas that can help materially by exporting food are North and South America. Farm output in North America still continues to be about one-third above the 1935-39 average. In South America 1943-44 production was about one-quarter above prewar, but a serious drought in 1944-45 reduced output to a point about 7 percent more than prewar. In the present year, however, the prospects are for a considerable increase over the preceding years.

It is perfectly obvious, therefore, that millions of people in other parts of the world are dependent upon help from the Western Hemisphere.

Here are the estimated minimum requirements for the year 1945-1946: Continental Europe, 18



million tons of food, mostly wheat; North Africa, 2 million tons of grains, fats and oils, and sugar; the United Kingdom, nearly 10 million tons of wheat, oil, dairy products, and sugar; China, 2 million tons of wheat and rice; India, 2 million tons of wheat and rice; Japan, The Philippines, Ceylon, and possibly the Netherlands Indies, various quantities.

It should be understood that these tremendous amounts of food will do no more than tide the world over the greatest food shortage in modern history. For example, if Europe receives the estimated minimum requirement of 18 million tons, it will, in addition to domestic supplies, enable city dwellers in the liberated areas to get about 2,000 calories per day

adopted or continued food-conservation measures with a view to increasing exports. During the last quarter of 1945 the United States will have made available to other countries almost 6 million tons of food. Of this nearly 4 million tons went to liberated Europe and French North Africa, about three-quarters of a million to the United Kingdom, and a million and a half tons to other destinations. During the calendar year 1945, the United States will have shipped about 16 million tons of food to other countries and outlying U. S. territories. Assistance also is coming from South America.

The United States has been able to supply the food for which funds have been available for relief uses. Even with rationing eliminated on all foods except sugar it should be possible to supply in the future about as much food for relief from the United States as funds are available to purchase it.

The shortage of food in the world today is a paradox, because

for the first time in world history, science and "know-how" in the fields of production and distribution have progressed to a point that will, as soon as the upheaval of war subsides, make hunger unnecessary throughout the world.

It is a significant fact that as an economic order progresses, it needs to devote less and less of its total productive effort to turning out food. In the United States, for example, farmers during the war increased production to more than one-third above the 1935-39 average and they accomplished this despite the greatest net migration off of farms in any like period in the history of the country—a net migration which, plus the 1,650,000 farm boys who went into the armed forces, totalled more than 6 million persons. During the war, with the smallest proportion of farm to nonfarm workers that has ever existed in the United States, farm output reached its greatest peak.

The success of farmers in the United States in utilizing scientific methods to produce more food per man and per acre points the way to victory over hunger. The wartime increase of production of food in the United States, with fewer men on the farms and with-

6,000 YEARS of farming history! Long after McCormick invented the reaper in 1831, cereal crops were harvested by hand as the old Egyptians did it.



From a tomb painting of third Egyptian dynasty.



per person. This is 600 calories less than nutritionists accept as a minimum.

The 10 million tons estimated as required by the United Kingdom will permit the people of England, Scotland, and Wales to continue under present restricted rations.

The 4 million tons needed by China and India will help prevent very severe shortages in the cities.

The surplus-producing countries of the world have taken measures to provide as much food as possible to the deficit nations. New Zealand and Australia have continued rationing of meats and dairy products, while Canada, Denmark, and Sweden also have



Photos: Camera Talks; R. S. Kramer; Caterpillar Tractor Co.

out increasing land in farms, resulted from a combination of machinery and better crops, livestock, and methods of cultivation.

Corn is the greatest single basic source of food in the United States: more than 3 billion bushels have been produced in each of the last three harvests. Yet this great output of corn now comes from smaller acreages than were used a few decades ago for smaller crops. The chief reason for this increased productivity is hybrid corn, a stronger, higher-yielding type of corn that now is planted all over the great Corn Belt of the United States. Hybrid corn, which resulted from more than 40 years of painstaking research and plant breeding, grows five ears of corn where only four grew before.

ADVANCES made in United States agriculture during the past 40 years in mechanization and higher yields are dramatically demonstrated by the fact that production per agricultural worker has increased almost 100 percent in that period.

That is why I say that hunger in the modern world is no longer a necessity of Nature. There has always been enough land to feed everyone in the world. But now there is also enough knowledge and technological progress — if only the world is willing to share its progress. This was one of the ideas which dominated the recent Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference in Quebec.

I was proud to head the American delegation to this Conference attended by several Ministers of Agriculture and by top-ranking officials of some 40 nations backed up by leading agricultural scientists and economists.

FAO is built upon the idea that the various nations can help themselves agriculturally by helping one another. Perhaps in view of the farm surpluses some countries had to contend with only a few years ago, this seems to run counter to elementary commonsense, but the truth is that the backward nations where hunger has been commonplace have not provided a market in the past for food surpluses produced in other nations.

Among the most striking facts brought out at the Quebec Con-

ference were these: The average income of farm families in India is about \$22.50 a year. The average income in China is about \$53 a year. No matter how low prices may be in India and China, a family cannot live as human beings should on \$22.50 or on \$53 a year. Certainly they are going to offer no serious competition to American, Canadian, Australian, South American, or New Zealand farmers even if their own farm production is tremendously increased. And they certainly can purchase no American exports out of such an income. Hundreds of millions in India and China, in the cities and on the farms, could use food produced by farmers in exporting countries, but they are unable to buy because of their meager incomes. We must all realize that only by producing more can people have more. Increasing the productivity of low-income nations also will increase the purchasing power of those nations.

If hunger is now unnecessary, it is also intolerable. I firmly believe that our hope of preventing future wars is futile unless the fantastic condition of widespread

hunger in some areas of the earth contrasted with tremendous food surpluses in others can be eliminated.

The sentiment of the conferees at Quebec was summed up admirably by Sir John Orr, of the United Kingdom, the first Director-General of FAO. "FAO is the world's answer to the atomic bomb," Sir John said. "If the nations of the world cannot agree on food, they can agree on nothing. If they can agree on food, they will find themselves agreeing on many other matters."

The extent of agreement at Quebec seemed to me to be a good omen for the future of international relations.

I have great hope for the FAO. I have hope that it will bind together the desperately hungry nations with nations that in times of depression have desperately sought markets. I have hope that in the not distant future it will be no longer true that two out of three persons throughout the world are undernourished, and that man will never again be forced to describe his earthly habitat as "this hungry world."



SECRETARY ANDERSON, head of the U. S. delegation, puts pen to FAO agreements at Quebec. Thirty nations signed. Russian approval was deferred pending word from Moscow.

The Atomic Bomb and the Price of Peace

There must be a change in the powers of nations if eventual mutual destruction is to be avoided.

By Sir William Beveridge

British Economist and Author

NOTHING worth having can be had for nothing. Lasting peace, as the thing most worth having in all the world, cannot be won without paying its price. That is the most important thing of all to get into the heads of all who are concerned with public affairs. That is what all peoples in the world most need to understand.

To say that peace has its price means three things:

First, peace cannot be had for nothing; second, peace, though it is the greatest good of all and indispensable for a happy useful life for anyone, is not above all price; third, payment of the price of peace involves positive action, not just wishing for peace, or renouncing and denouncing war.

The first of these three propositions means that we cannot expect to get peace if we insist upon going on for the future in all essentials as we did in the past. To expect this is to fly in the face of the experience that behaving as we did in the past has led to total war twice in 30 years. If we really want peace, we must be prepared in some respects to act differently in the future than in the past. What is the essential change required?

Obviously, it is the abandonment of sovereignty in the old anarchic sense of a claim by every nation to be a law to itself, not only domestically, but also in its dealings with other nations. As long as any nation

strong enough to be a danger to its neighbors claims to be final judge in any dispute with its neighbors, there is risk of war, and as long as there is risk of war, there will be fear of war, and preparations inspired by fear will increase fear of war and the risk of war. The minimum fixed price of peace is the surrender of sovereign anarchy. It is the establishment of the rule of law between nations, as there is a rule of law between individuals in any ordered community. This means acceptance voluntarily or compulsorily by every nation of impartial decisions of a supernational authority when it is in dispute with another nation.

The second proposition—that peace is not above all price—means that peace must be reconciled with the preservation of essential human freedoms. We must have peace with freedom, not the peace of slaves. Freedom for the individual does not mean anarchy, but an effective voice in making with his fellows the rule of law under which he and all his fellows shall live. It means, in the last resort, democracy as understood and practiced, among the Great Powers, by the British and the people of the United States. It means a reasonable chance for each individual to determine with like-thinking fellows the nature of the Government under which all of them should live. The practical test of whether a country is democratic is whether or not the government is changed habitually without shooting.

The third proposition—that the winning of peace needs positive action—means that we have to find and accept a substitute for



THE AUTHOR: a distinguished British economist whose social-insurance plan provoked world-wide discussion in 1942. Sir William has penned many articles and books on unemployment, wages, and prices. He was born in India, the son of Scottish parents.

war as a means of settling the disputes which are bound to arise between nations. Mere renouncing of war as an instrument of national policy, as was done by all nations in the Kellogg Pact of 1928, is idle. We cannot abolish war without putting something in its place as a means of settling disputes. That something else cannot be anything but arbitration—decisions of an impartial supernational authority with force sufficient to insure their acceptance.

These three propositions are the gist of what I tried to say in a short book on *The Price of Peace* published last March. Since then we have had the bursting of the first atomic bomb in August. How does this event affect the argument?

First, the atomic bomb makes war more terrible and more sudden. It raises, therefore, enormously [Continued on page 49]



SIR WILLIAM as Cartoonist Vicky, of the *London Daily News-Chronicle*, once pictured him.

The Problem of

Backward Peoples

To help them help themselves is a responsibility of strong nations. That's why the United Nations has planned for an effective Trusteeship Council.

By Viscount Cranborne

*Former British Under Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs*

THE Charter of the United Nations which was signed by the representatives of 50 countries at San Francisco on June 26 of this year is probably the most important and far-reaching international instrument ever negotiated. Its potentialities for the peace and prosperity of the world are incalculable. But it will only become a reality if the Governments which have signed it are willing to work it; and they will only be able to do this if they have solidly behind them the informed public opinion of their peoples. Herein lies the importance of the series of articles which are appearing in *THE ROTARIAN* on the various aspects of the Charter. I feel it a great privilege to have been asked to contribute to this series. The influence of Rotary throughout the civilized world is very great. What its members think and say must have a considerable effect in molding the minds of their fellowmen. The importance of a proper appreciation by Rotary of what the Charter means and what it involves for us all cannot be overestimated.

Others have already written of the security provisions of the Charter. I have been asked to deal with a different but in its way equally important portion of the document: that which is concerned with international trusteeship for dependent peoples. This is a question which occupied a considerable time in the discussions at San Francisco, and, we shall all agree, rightly so. For

what is the essence of the Charter? It is the recognition by all the signatories that, in the modern world, we have everyone of us a moral responsibility for each other's welfare. And nowhere is this truer than in the relationship of more advanced nations toward backward peoples. Colonial powers are, in the truest sense of the word, trustees for their dependent populations. They cannot absolve themselves from their responsibilities, nor is it in the interest of the rest of the world that they should. That is the doctrine which, for the first time in any international instrument, is established clearly and unequivocally in the Charter of the United Nations.

There is, of course, nothing new in the idea of trusteeship as a guiding principle in colonial policy. As far back as 1783, Edmund Burke expounded it in the British House of Commons in the following words:

All political power which is set over men, and all privilege, claimed or exercised in exclusion of them, being wholly artificial, and so much a derogation from the natural quality of mankind at large, ought to be some way or other exercised ultimately for their benefit. . . . Such rights or privileges . . . are all, in the strictest sense, a trust; and it is of the very essence of every trust to be rendered accountable; and even totally to cease, when it substantially varies from the purposes for which alone it could have a lawful existence.

The doctrine of trusteeship as expounded by Burke in the passage quoted above relates, of course, immediately to the East

India Company. But it is equally valid for any colonial territory. The words implied that those charged with the administration of dependent territories should be accountable for their actions to Parliament. That is the principle which is now the basis of the colonial policy of Great Britain and other progressive powers. Today the Governor and local administration of a British colony are accountable to Parliament through the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the discharge of their trust. There was indeed originally in this doctrine no implication of any international accountability or right of supervision over





Photo: R. Moulin from Galloway

colonial affairs as such. During the latter part of the 19th and early 20th Centuries, however, there developed a sense of international responsibility which finds expression in the series of international conventions relating to Central Africa which have come to be known collectively as the "Congo Basin Treaties" and also in the late Lord Lugard's conception of the "Dual Mandate," which recognizes a responsibility or trust not only to the inhabitants of the territory, but to the other nations of the world.

It was with these historical developments in mind that Great Britain took a leading part in ad-

vocating the inclusion in the United Nations Charter of the general declaration of colonial policy contained in Chapter 11. This is the first such general international declaration, although most colonial powers have for a long time publicly recognized the principle now enshrined in the Charter that the interests of the inhabitants of the colonial territories are paramount and that there is an obligation on the colonial powers to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of the territories in the political, economic, social, and educational

fields, and the progressive development of their free political institutions according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement.

There were those at San Francisco who were inclined at first to include the word "independence" as a specific aim of all policy toward dependent peoples. Clearly, no nation would wish to rule out independence as the ultimate destiny of some of these peoples; and least of all Great Britain. The presence, at San Francisco, of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, all of them sovereign States, equal in all respects to the United Kingdom, full members of the United Nations, is practical evidence of this.

But further examination led the Conference to prefer the more general phrase that has been quoted above. There are many dependent territories, small, unde-

DO YOU KNOW UNO?

This article ends a series explaining the United Nations Organization, starting with:

Report from San Francisco, Leland D. Case, Tom Connally, Ricardo J. Alfaro, Carlos P. Romulo, Jan Masaryk, July, 1945.

San Francisco: Gateway to Peace, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., August, 1945.

The six "principal organs" of UNO and descriptive articles about them appearing in *The Rotarian*:

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—*Small States and the Charter*, Herbert Vere Evatt, September, 1945.

SECURITY COUNCIL—*Stronger Than the League*, Joseph Paul-Boncour, October, 1945.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—*San Francisco Just Started III*, James T. Shotwell, November, 1945.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE—*The NEW World Court*, Manley O. Hudson, December, 1945.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—*The Problem of Backward Peoples*, Viscount Cranborne, January, 1946.

SECRETARIAT

veloped, which are not likely, at any rate in the foreseeable future, to be fitted for independence. Liberty of thought and speech they must have, and a progressive development of their political institutions. But independence, if it does come, is better achieved by a process of natural evolution. That was the view taken by the Conference; and we may be sure that it is wise. In any case, the wording which was finally adopted represents in itself a very

remarkable advance on any international agreement in the past.

The colonial powers which have signed the United Nations Charter have also agreed to transmit regularly to the Secretary General of the United Nations for information purposes, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in all their colonial territories. This provision, which owes its origin to the initiative of the Australian delegation at San Francisco, gives formal international recognition to a policy which has, for a long time, been the practice of Great Britain. She has always published full reports relating to all her colonial territories and has by a voluntary act forwarded copies to the League of Nations. In Chapter 11 it is also specifically laid down that colonial policy as well as domestic policy must be based on the general principle of good neighborliness, due account being taken of the interest and well-being of the rest of the world in social, economic, and commercial matters. The importance of such a general statement of principle needs no emphasis.

So much for these provisions of the Charter which are concerned with colonial territories as a whole. But the Charter also contains, in Chapter 12, special regulations with regard to those territories which are to be placed under a definite system of international trusteeship. Broadly speaking, this is similar to the mandate system set up under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, though there are certain important differences and improvements on the earlier system. The basic objectives, though somewhat differently worded, are in substance virtually the same as the general objectives of colonial policy as defined in Chapter 11. The international-trusteeship system does not apply automatically to any territory. But it may be applied to territories coming within three categories, namely:

- (a) Territories now held under mandate.
- (b) Territories which may be detached from enemy States as a result of the present war.
- (c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration.

Perhaps the most striking difference between the new trusteeship system and the old mandate system is in the military provisions. The mandate system forbade the construction of any fortifications of defense works in mandated territories and imposed strict limitations on the military training of natives for local defense purposes. Modern warfare has shown that this theory of the neutralization of trust territories is illogical and unworkable. They may have a vital part to play in the maintenance of international peace and security, and their peoples must have in this respect the same moral obligations to the rest of the world as the peoples of any other lands. They must play their part like the rest of us.

The new trusteeship system deals with military requirements in two ways. It includes a provision, suggested by the United States delegation, under which the whole or part of any trust territory may be declared to be a strategic area, administered under the supervision of the Security Council. But the scheme also includes a more general provision suggested by the United Kingdom delegation which enjoins the administration authority to insure that the "Trust Territories" should play their due part in the general scheme of international peace and security, and therefore permits the use of volunteer forces and all facilities and assistance which can be provided from the trust territory for this purpose, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order



THE AUTHOR

A member of one of the greatest political families in England, Viscount Cranborne, otherwise Robert Arthur James Cecil, is the eldest son and heir of the fourth Marquis of Salisbury, descendant of Sir Robert Cecil, Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of

State. After Eton and Oxford, and service in the crack Grenadier Guards in World War I, his interest turned to politics. He has been Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Secretary of State for the Dominions, and for the Colonies; Lord Privy Seal; and a leader of the House of Lords. A brilliant speaker, he was one of his country's nine delegates at the recent San Francisco Conference.

within the territory. These two provisions, taken together, should insure that trust territories in future make their full contribution to the security system of the United Nations.

There is in the Charter one other important difference from the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations relating to mandated territories. The mandate system as it applied to the ex-Turkish territories known as "A Mandates" and the former German colonies in Central Africa known as "B Mandates" required an absolute guaranty of nondiscriminatory treatment for other members of the League of Nations. There could be no protection for the inhabitants against the unlimited entry of the goods and nationals of all members of these States. Experience has shown that this provision has not always operated in the interests of the inhabitants of the territories concerned, who had in effect to give equal treatment to other countries without receiving equal treatment in return. This requirement has now been modified and the relevant clause in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter makes it clear that the according of equal treatment to other members of the United Nations and therefore nationals in social, economic, and commercial matters must be subordinated to the attainment of the main objectives of the trusteeship system, including the promotion of the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants. In future, the peoples of trust territories are not necessarily to be excluded from the protection that is given to the peoples of metropolitan States.

The supervision of the administration of the trust territories will be the responsibility of the General Assembly except in the case of strategic areas, where it will be the Security Council. It is, however, provided that there shall be a Trusteeship Council operating under the authority of the General Assembly to assist the Assembly in carrying out its functions. It is also provided (this was a suggestion of the United Kingdom delegation) that the Security Council shall also avail itself of the assistance of [Continued on page 46]

It Grew Up!



How Rotary's own magazine got started, by
the man who launched it just 35 years ago.

By Chesley R. Perry

Secretary of Rotary International. 1910-42



ROTARY started without a magazine. In 1910 the 16 Rotary Clubs sent representatives to a Convention in Chicago, Illinois, to draft a constitution and by-laws for a national association. It was proposed that they provide for an official publication. But some delegates were jealous of the "national sovereignty" of their



Clubs and apprehensive about the centralization of too much power in the administration of the association. As a result, the Secretary was author-

ized merely to distribute literature.

A few months later President Paul P. Harris prepared a 6,000-word article analyzing the appeal of Rotary to various types of businessmen. He wanted to mimeograph it for every one of the 2,000 individual Rotarians. The Secretary agreed it should be done, but the cost was appalling to an organization without funds.

Printing it leaflet style, he thought, would be more economical—and would enable him to include other information, items of news from the various Clubs, etc. While considering whether it should be issued in leaflet, pamphlet, or booklet form, the inspiration came to him to arrange it in the form of a small newspaper. He concluded that while he was not authorized to issue a publication, he was not forbidden to do so. Anyway he would experiment and see what happened.

The financial part of the problem was still to be solved. The Association was an organization without an office of its own, with only a Secretary who was supposed to give such time as he might be able to spare from his business. A dummy of the pro-

posed publication was shown to some Chicago Rotarians, who volunteered to advertise in it, thus providing financial help. This led to an invitation to a few Rotarians in other cities to do likewise, and the result was gratifying.

The Secretary intended to get out but one issue. With a sample in its hands, the next Convention could reconsider the question of having a regular publication. So in January, 1911, the first issue of THE [NATIONAL] ROTARIAN was in the mails. The welcome it received was overwhelming, but notwithstanding demands for other issues, the Secretary didn't have time to comply with them. However, the second Convention was to be held in Portland, Oregon, in August, 1911, and not only was information regarding the Convention to be sent to the officers of the Clubs, but there was a desire to promote attendance at the Convention by individual Rotarians whether voting delegates or not. Consequently, a second issue was prepared and distributed in July, 1911. These two issues are considered the first annual volume of our magazine.

When the Convention met in August, there was unanimity on the subject of the Association having a publication, but there were many ambitious ideas about it. The Convention voted instructions to the Secretary to proceed to get out a magazine of standard magazine size and voted an annual subscription price of 25 cents and called upon all the Clubs to subscribe for all their members.

There were by that time perhaps 3,000 Rotarians, which meant that the Secretary was expected to produce results with an income of \$65 a month. Protests by the Secretary that what was being required couldn't be accomplished

without a more adequate subscription rate were waved aside with the assurance "you will get plenty of advertising, just as the other magazines do." The optimistic delegates had personally had no experience in the publication business.

No doubt the delegates, having voted in August, expected that on September 1 the magazine of their dreams would arrive at their homes or offices. At any rate, early in September inquiries began to come for the magazine and by October the Executive Committee met and made it hot for the Secretary because he had not complied with the Convention mandate. He again explained the impossibility of carrying out the mandate without adequate funds, but he was told he had to do it, and so he did, with a modest little 32-page magazine in November, 1911. Of course, there was nothing for him to do but make an appeal for advertising support, which fortunately was patriotically responded to by Rotarians. In January, 1912, the second issue of Volume II appeared, and from that time on it appeared every month.

And that is how THE ROTARIAN got started. From a few thousand copies in 1911 its circulation, paced by Rotary membership, has risen to 220,000. Not only has THE ROTARIAN grown up, but it now has a little brother—REVISTA ROTARIA—an edition in Spanish, with 27,000 subscribers. So today a quarter of a million men in some 60 countries are learning of the Rotary program through the pages of a magazine that got off to an uncertain start in life just 35 years ago this month!





THIS MAGAZINE is 35 years old this month . . . and not a few Rotary Clubs will mark that fact during "THE ROTARIAN Week"—January 21-26. To gather data for his Club's observance, a mythical chap named John Q. Rotarian visited our offices, and The Scratchpad Man, who also has certain mythical characteristics, squired him about. Here's what they saw and said, and no myhtake.—THE EDITORS.

JOHN Q.—So that's 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago! Forty stories, you say?

SPADMAN—Yessir, that building, which can call a lot of clouds by their first names, is the workaday home of 3,000 people. But the ones you are interested in are the 135 of them who fill the 9th floor and most of the 8th. They constitute the Central Office staff of the Secretariat of Rotary International. The 30 of those 135 who work back in

the southeast corner on those two floors comprise the staff of THE ROTARIAN and its Spanish edition, REVISTA ROTARIA. We'll be among 'em in a moment. [The moment is now over and they are here.]

JOHN Q.—Nice-looking crowd of people, present company excepted—but before we go further, I'd like to know how our magazine got started. How'd it happen, anyway?

SPADMAN—Well, it all dates back to 1911 when—but, say, I'm told that Ches Perry, the first Editor, is to tell the whole story in the January, 1946, issue. [He does. Turn back, Mr. Reader, one page.] Here's an early-day photo of Ches, by the way, at his desk.

JOHN Q.—I'll watch for his story. Has the magazine changed much in looks over the years?

SPADMAN—Here's one answer. [Shows him the old cover designs and the first copy of REVISTA ROTARIA which you see below.]



1911



1916



1921



1926



1933



1941



JOHN Q.—Who are those two fellows at that desk?

SPADMAN—Let me thi-n-k. Oh sure! They are, from left to right, the Editor & General Manager and the Business & Advertising Manager. They're the bosses of the shop—but they, bless their hearts, have *their* bosses: the six-man Magazine Committee of Rotary International listed on page 5 of every issue. And that Committee, in turn, has its bosses: Rotary's international Board.

JOHN Q.—And the Board answers to the 5,500 Clubs like mine and their 250,000 members like me? Hmmmm! That makes me a *power* in this office, then, doesn't it?

SPADMAN—THE power, I'd say. Our big and never-ending job is to find out just what you want in your official magazine and then to give it to you.

JOHN Q.—Twice you've said something about a Spanish edition. Not sure I savvy all I should about that.

SPADMAN—We've got one all right, and they say its *Español* is *excelente*. The man responsible for that is the Editor, and that's him—er, he—standing there in parley with an assistant. Both are seasoned Latin-American publicists. REVISTA ROTARIA (which simply means REVIEW ROTARIAN) was started in 1933 in answer to a demand from the growing body of Rotarians in Spanish-speaking lands. Today some 28,000 copies are printed every month. United States and Canadian Rotary Clubs provide many influential Latin-American *non*-Rotarians with gift "Fourth Object Subscriptions."

JOHN Q.—Hint or not, put my Club down for five.



SPADMAN—We are now entering the editorial madhou—the editorial section, where I myself toil and moil.

JOHN Q.—How does THE ROTARIAN get its articles?

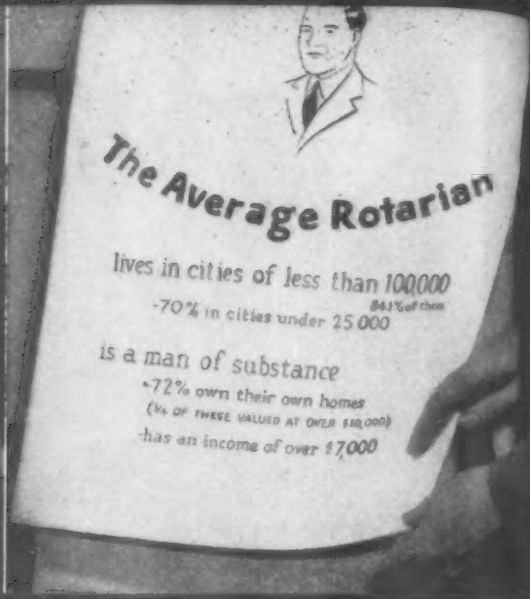
SPADMAN—We solicit about 90 percent of those that appear, sift a few out of the 300 or more free-lance manuscripts sent in monthly, beat out a few ourselves. And all of them that "make" a given issue gear in with the topics Rotary lists in its Club Program Suggestions for that month, or with some other Rotary interest. Our Club news, hobby stories, and so on come out of your letters, your Club bulletins, et cetera.

JOHN Q.—Those front covers—I've often wondered how you get them and the inside illustrations, also.

SPADMAN—We buy both, for the most part—from artists and photographers, but we "lay out" every page in each issue ourselves, of course.

JOHN Q.—That's what the artist over there is up to?

SPADMAN—Right! Processing and keeping track of our editorial matter keep a flock of people like him and those three editorial men and that file clerk humping. Our files?—they're a big bin of ideas we dip into hourly to enrich our product. [Turn the page, Mr. Reader.]



[Continued from preceding page] JOHN Q.—Let me guess this time. We're now in the advertising department.

SPADMAN—Check! *Business* and Advertising. Those four sturdy lads there are studying figures that show the upward advertising-revenue trends. More advertising makes possible a better magazine, for ours is a not-for-profit publication.

JOHN Q.—I suppose this is the place to ask for some statistics on circulation and so on.

SPADMAN—Right again. Ask around in this department and you'll learn that the monthly "print order" on *THE ROTARIAN* is now 225,000 copies, that that takes 40 tons of paper and 1,300 lbs. of ink, that the printing and mailing job is done at a huge commercial plant on Chicago's West Side, that the magazine finds its way to some 60 countries, and that the total annual budget for both editions is close to half a million bucks. That's a big piece of business, eh?

JOHN Q.—By the way, what's that book of charts that chap is turning over there?

SPADMAN—I'm glad you asked. That's you. See how it says "The Average Rotarian." Everybody knows, of course, that all Rotarians are *above average* . . .

JOHN Q.—Ha ha and thank you, sir.

SPADMAN—But when you average up all you have learned about Rotarians in 35 years, you come out with some figures like those in those charts. Let's look at them.

JOHN Q.—I could use those 1.2 personal cars and five trucks and business cars it says I own or operate.

SPADMAN—Maybe you miss on that, but we *know* you, John. We send our editors and business chaps right out to Clubs like yours and have 'em ask every member what he likes to read, how he hobbies, what he buys, how many kids he has, and so on and on. The answers they bring back are a mighty factor in shaping the magazine.



JOHN Q.—I can see that a job like this takes hands.

SPADMAN—Well, we work with the minimum number, John, but take mail, for instance. That clerk there handles an average of 350 incoming and 600 outgoing pieces a day. Or take our addressing system. Every subscriber's address has to be kept up to date in those thin books the man is studying and on the web of metal plates the girl is correcting. Your copy is addressed from those plates.

JOHN Q.—Hey, what time is it? I've got to be going. This has been an eye-opener for me. I'll tell the boys in Cogville all about our magazine shop in Chicago.

SPADMAN—Do! And remind 'em that *THE ROTARIAN* is the one direct, continuous link between most individual Rotarians and Rotary International. My chief, the Editor, says I'm supposed to add that, unlike me, it is never a missing link. Is there a sly "dig" in that?



Smoki at Sundown

THE SUN slants low across Smoki Mesa. Long lines of snake and antelope priests in full, fantastic costume and body paint dance in close formation and perfect rhythm about the circle of sacred cornmeal. Twined about their arms and naked bodies, even dangling from their mouths, are one or more writhing bull snakes. Soon the braves will bear these little snake "brothers" from the circle to the four points of the compass to act as messengers to the gods of the underworld to send the sorely needed rain.

As you have guessed, the Smoki are a tribe of the U. S. Southwest, but you need to know this about them too: there isn't a real Indian in the group. Under their paint and plumage the Smoki (pronounced "Smoke-eye") are ordinary business and professional people of Prescott, Arizona, who have an extraordinary interest in preserving the ancient Indian lore of their region. Many of them are Rotarians. The antelope priest at the right, for example, is a businessman and a good Rotarian.

It all started 25 Summers ago when a group of Prescott citizens burlesqued their way through an Indian snake dance at a local rodeo. Lacking fake snakes, they used live but nonpoisonous ones. Prescott wanted more—but no clowning. Two years later the same group, serious now, and organized on an actual tribal pattern, gave their first all-Indian show. They have not missed a year since, each of their annual productions authentically reproducing rituals of some Indian neighbors, as the Hopi, the Zuni, the Pawnee, and the Apache. It takes the Smoki people months to whip an annual ceremonial into shape—their own extensive workrooms, library, and museum turning out the proper costumes, sets (note photo above), and ideas—but it all makes the first Sunday in August, when the colorful spectacle is presented, Prescott's biggest Summer day. The Smoki say, "You're invited."

JANUARY, 1946





HISTORY

A BIRDSEYE view of Morro Castle, famous landmark at Havana, built in 1599 to keep out buccaneers and pirates.

ALTHOUGH Cuba was one of Mother Spain's first children—from the standpoint of discovery and settlement—in the New World, it was also tied to her apron strings longer than any of the others. Cuba was vitally important to Spain, but important less in its agricultural and mineral resources than in its strategic location.



Like a sentinel at the gateway to the Gulf of Mexico, Cuba overlooks three vital sea routes, lying as it does but 90 miles south of Florida and 120 miles east of the Yucatan tip of Mexico.

Christopher Columbus discovered the isle in 1492, and declared it to be "the loveliest land that human eyes have ever beheld." Many another man now known in history passed through Cuba on his way to fame. Among them were Hernando De Soto, on his way to discover the Mississippi River, and Hernando Cortes, en route to the conquest of Mexico.

Larger than all the rest of the West Indies combined, Cuba contains 44,164 square miles—which makes it about the size of Pennsylvania. Its soil is fertile and well drained, and the climate is so ideal that the fence posts often sprout leaves. About a fourth of the area

is mountainous, another fourth is forested, and half of the land is level enough for mechanized agriculture—with 57 percent of the soil under cultivation being used for sugar cane.

While minerals (little exploited to date) may someday exceed agriculture in importance, Cuba is now the world's ranking exporter of sugar cane and its derivatives (representing more than three-fourths of all exports for the past 40 years).

Tobacco, indigenous to the isle, was once used by the natives as medicine and in religious ceremonies. The second most important crop, half of it is exported to the United States and the rest is consumed domestically. Other leading exports are fruits (including bananas) and vegetables, copper and iron ore, manganese, alcoholic beverages, and henequen (fiber).

The flame of independence burned intermittently in Cuba for nearly 80 years, the first spark igniting in 1823. The revolution started by José Martí in 1895 led to the Spanish-American War of 100 days—and Cuban independence in 1902.

Although its resources are abundant, this nation of 4¼ million people is still attempting to counteract the effect of centuries of colonial economy. It is enjoying a rapidly rising standard of living, built around a continued advance in social legislation. Its Constitution of 1940 contains specific provisions for the regulation of wages, hours, industrial relations, maternity insurance, and social insurance.

Cuba is taking long strides!

AN INTERNATIONAL resort, Havana is Cuba's important commercial, political, and cultural city. The impressive dome at the center adorns the 20-million-dollar Capitol, which was built in 1929.

HAVANA





HERE'S CUBA—

The Pearl of the Antilles

Rotary in Cuba

ROTARY crossed its first linguistic boundary when the Rotary Club of Havana was established in 1916, with the aid of three members of the Rotary Club of Tampa, Florida—one of whom was from an old Cuban family. Now Cuba has 44 Clubs and approximately 1,400 Rotarians. It has furnished four Directors of Rotary International—Mario Nuñez Meza (1922-23), Luis Machado (1931-32), and Dr. Manuel Galigarcia (1942-43), all of the Rotary Club of Havana; and Felipe Silva (1936-37), of Cienfuegos. Many Rotarians carry vivid memories of hospitable Havana, scene of Rotary International's 1940 Convention.



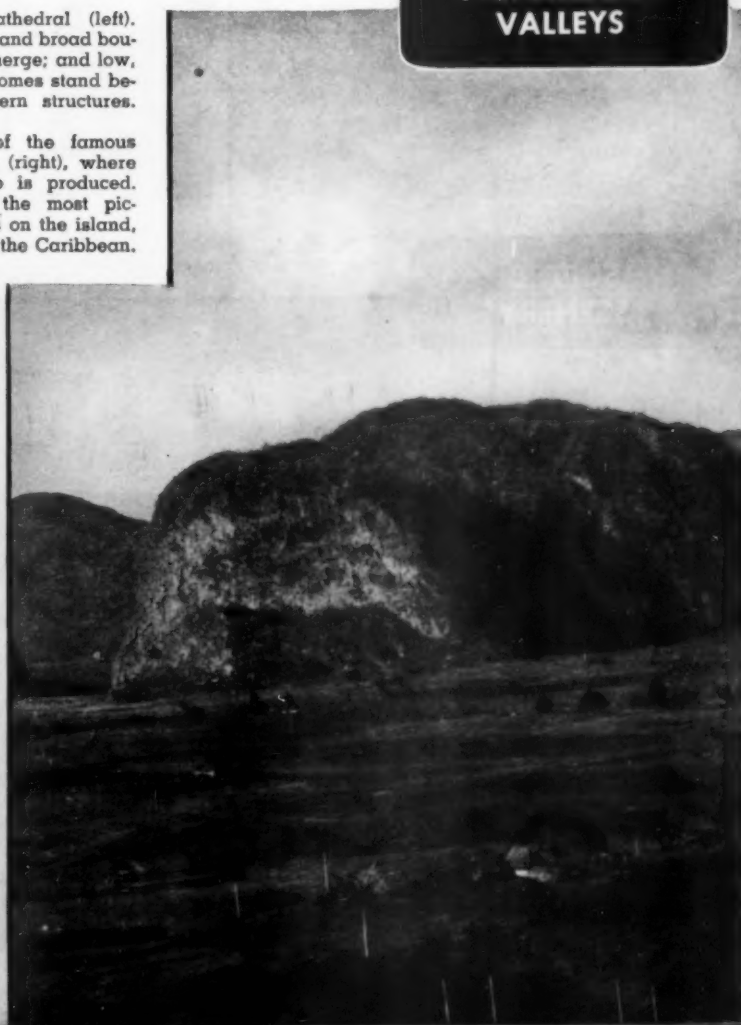
CUBAN Rotarians greet Rotary's President Manier (right) in 1937.

QUAINT CITIES

HAVANA'S cathedral (left). Narrow streets and broad boulevards often merge; and low, 18th Century homes stand beside tall, modern structures.

A GLIMPSE of the famous Viñales valley (right), where a fine tobacco is produced. It is one of the most picturesque points on the island, garden spot of the Caribbean.

PICTURESQUE VALLEYS



RARE FISHING

CUBAN waters yield many hundred kinds of fish and crustaceans. Sponges are a dominant export.



EXOTIC FRUITS

FINE-FLAVORED fruits flourish, including pineapples, bananas, tamarinds, mangoes, grapefruit, avocados, pomegranates, jaguas.

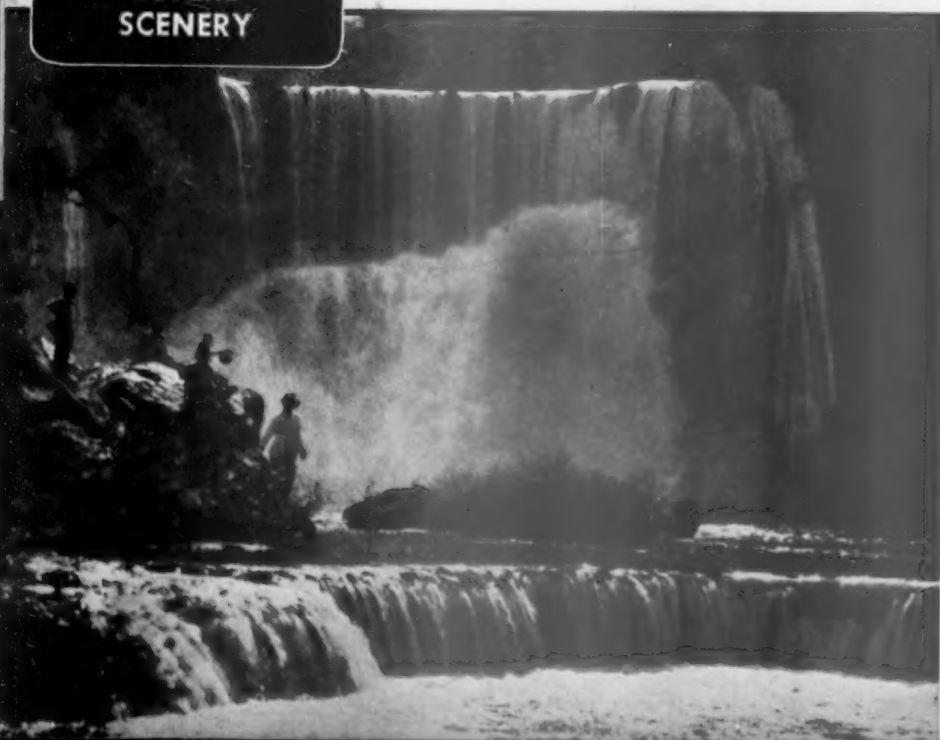
MODERN HIGHWAYS

THE CENTRAL Highway, a modern, well-paved road, reaches from one end of the island to the other—some 700 miles.



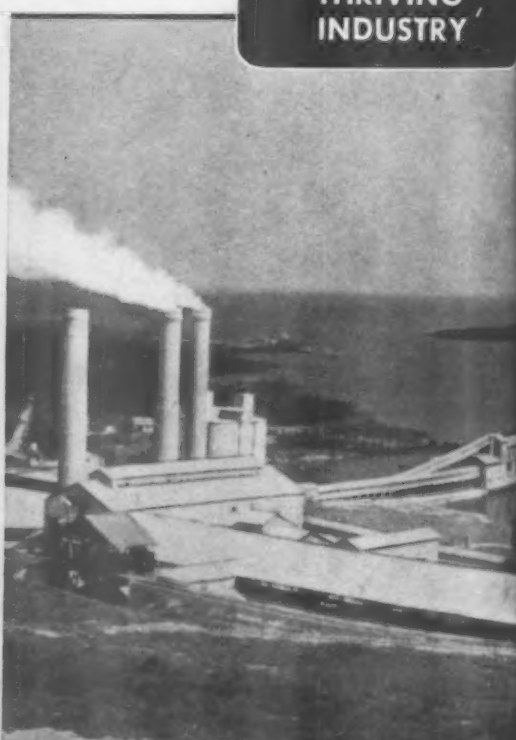
SUPERB SCENERY

HANABANILLA Falls, one of the most fascinating sights in Cuba, where streams frequently disappear underground.



THRIVING INDUSTRY

THIS Havana factory manufactures cement.



CAMERA
TEASERS



FOR PURE pictorial potentialities, Cuba is practically a paradise, offering photographers much variety and vivid opportunity such as rhythmic rumba dancers, venders, or cane-field oxen.



Photos (pp. 20-23): Paul's, Lang from Sawdiers, Hamilton Wright from Havana News Service, De Latorre, American Photo Co., Cuban Tourist Commission, Amos Berg, Teller



Speaking of Books About Latin America

The pictures of charming Cuba you have just looked at make up the 20th and last of the "Know Latin America" series. So we asked Professor Frederick to suggest a few good books for you who want to continue to read about the Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking New World.—EDITORS.

READING of Thomas Barbour's *A Naturalist in Cuba* has given me three things: first, a very real desire to visit Cuba and see for myself some of the interesting and beautiful things he describes; second, a strong anticipatory liking for the Cuban people; third, a sense that I possess even now, from this book, some degree of knowledge and understanding of the island and its life. It would be hard to imagine a happier introduction to a Latin-American country.

Thomas Barbour is a Harvard scientist who has spent years in Cuba, studying and collecting the animals of the island, and he has had much to do with the development of Harvard's botanical gardens and laboratories at Soledad. He is a man of wide interests and lively enthusiasms. There is much about Cuban food in this book—for example, "slabs of fish smothered in a soft cornmeal mush . . . baked in paper envelopes . . . deliciously flavored." A big man physically, he has the robust sense of humor—freely applied to himself—which big men often have. Here's an example,

which illustrates also much of the characteristic flavor of this fine book:

The smallest frog known in the world is to be found in Cuba—a beautiful little creature, dark mauve in color, with a yellow streak running the whole length of the minute animal from the tip of its nose to the insertion of its hind limbs, a distance varying from a quarter to a half inch. Ros and I had the good luck to rediscover this fairy form on our first trip to Soledad in 1911. Once we were surprised in the act of catching some by two sententious old Negro women. One remarked, "*Extraño ver una persona tan grande cazando animalitos tan chiquitos*" (Funny to see such a large man hunting such small game). She tossed her head, sniffed, and walked on. We found it to be quite abundant and it had not been seen by anyone since its discovery, or for more than fifty years.

A quality I like especially in *A Naturalist in Cuba* is Barbour's generosity in giving credit to other scientists with whom he has worked. He has much to say in particular of Dr. Carlos de la Torre, one of the world's great zoölogists, of whom he tells us that "when he was in the country I could never make out whether he rose very early in the morning or whether he simply never went to bed at all," so indefatigable was

he in his work of collecting. This same generosity and his lively enjoyment of remembered experience make Mr. Barbour's reader feel that he himself has shared, somehow, in the capture of a rare lizard or the discovery of a bat or a turtle never before described. And through the whole book are warmth and understanding of Cuba and all its people.

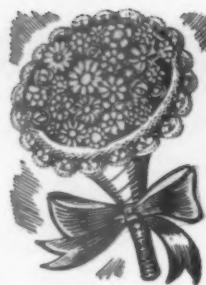
An entertaining and revealing introduction to the people of another Latin-American land is offered by Olga Briceño's *Cocks and Bulls in Caracas*, by a young woman of Venezuela. Her family, her friends, the old and the new life of Caracas—especially of women—are pictured in its pages with warmth and dignity. There's humor in these pages, too, and vivid description of homes and home life, of city streets and country towns. And again for the stay-at-home reader there's a real sense of coming to know another land, and of warm liking for the people he meets there.

The rich literature of Brazil is described in one new book, illustrated in another. Erico Verissimo, one of the foremost Brazilian writers of today, has given us an informal and highly readable account of his country's books and their makers in *Brazilian Literature: An Outline*. Avowedly a rapid and personal survey rather than a [Continued on page 55]

By

JOHN T. FREDERICK

Author and Reviewer of Books



Ah, Romance

SWEET ROMANCE!



No. 3 in the series on songs popular in Rotary

By Sigmund Spaeth

'Tune Detective' and Historian of Music

BACK in the middle of the last century a Canadian girl named Maggie Clark fell in love with her schoolteacher, a certain young George W. Johnson. Their favorite trysting place was an old mill on the creek near the girl's home. As love often does, it drove the youth to poetic expression and he fashioned some simple verses prophesying for them a peaceful old age filled with lovely memories of their courtship. His poem began:

*I wandered today to the hill, Maggie,
To watch the scene below,
The creek and the old rusty mill,
Maggie,*

Where we sat in the long, long ago.

The prophecy failed to come true, however. Like the immortal Genevieve — about whom I wrote in THE ROTARIAN for December, 1945 — Maggie died within a year of her marriage, her death coming in Cleveland, Ohio, to which George Johnson had taken her not long before. A widower now, Johnson returned to the University of Toronto, his alma mater, and there spent the rest of his life as a member of the faculty. During this period his poem to Maggie was published in a collection called *Maple Leaves*, and thus came to the attention of James Austin Butterfield, an Englishman by birth, who was distinguishing himself in Chicago, Illinois, as a composer and music publisher.

Butterfield wrote some music for Johnson's poem in 1866 and published the song himself, but with a proper contract for the payment of royalties to the author of the words. The simple, unpretentious setting exactly suited the spirit of the text, equally unassuming and straightforward in its

honesty. The perfect combination of words and music has been sung all over the world ever since. That, then, is the story of how *When You and I Were Young*, Maggie came to be. You will find the fine old song on page 50 in your songbook *Songs for the Rotary Club*. Now let's press on in our search into the backgrounds of songs popular in Rotary.

Get a group of men around a piano and before the accompanist has chased the kinks out of his fingers someone will be crying for *I Want a Girl Just Like the Girl That Married Dear Old Dad*. Whether he knows it or not he will be paying well-merited tribute to one of the most versatile and inventive of America's popular composers—Harry von Tilzer. Still active on New York City's famous Broadway as a publisher, von Tilzer even occasionally writes a new song.

The professional life of Harry von Tilzer goes all the way back to the Gay Nineties and it was in that period that he wrote one of his most famous creations *A Bird in a Gilded Cage* (Number 80 in Rotary's songbook). Here is how it happened: With the lyrics for

the song in his pocket—they having been written by Arthur J. Lamb, who also wrote *Asleep in the Deep* and *The Bird on Nellie's Hat*—von Tilzer went to a party at a roadhouse of no good repute. There he sat down at a piano and composed his tune. When he sang it for the crowd, he noticed that some of the girls were crying. "If these ladies weep real tears over my song," he said, "I believe I have a hit." And he was right.

Though he claims to have written about 3,000 songs before he really "hit the jackpot," Harry von Tilzer never seemed to miss, once he got started. Consider the number of his songs the editors of your *Songs for the Rotary Club* saw fit to include in their book. Besides the two von Tilzer songs I have mentioned, you will find *What You Goin' to Do When the Rent Comes 'Round?* (Number 58-A), *Down Where the Cotton Blossoms Grow* (Number 64-A), *And the Green Grass Grew All Around* (Number 71-A), and, while they are not included, you may recall his *Down Where the Wurzbarger Flows* (which is hard to beat as a gang song), his *My Old New Hampshire Home, On a Sunday Afternoon*, and others.

But one of the best of the von Tilzer songs—far better to my mind than *I Want a Girl*—is *Wait 'Til the Sun Shines, Nellie* (Number 73 in your songbook). It happens to be the composer's own favorite and is one of his biggest money-makers. The great advantage of the *Nellie* song is that it works equally well in unison or with harmony, while its optimistic words fit almost any occasion.

Yes, singing everywhere, in Rotary Clubs and out, is incomparably richer than it would have been had George Johnson and Harry von Tilzer never lived.



IF YOU like *I Want a Girl*, here's the man to thank—the versatile Harry von Tilzer.



48 Hours in Paradise

By Lt. Thomas F. Sliger



WHEN Texas City, Texas, Rotarians undertake a job, they really go "all-out" to make it a success. Take that from one who knows. Not many weeks back, they decided to stage an annual disabled-veterans day. They would invite a group of hospitalized servicemen to Texas City for a week-end outing; the first group would come from McCloskey General Hospital at Temple, Texas. That included this writer, who had both legs blown off in Germany. If I can find the words, I'd like to tell what that trip meant to my hospital buddies and to me.

Our party left the hospital by transport plane for Houston, Texas, where we were to meet our hosts. Among us were eight "bilaterals"—that means men with both legs gone—five of the eight in wheel chairs and three walking on artificial limbs. If our hosts were surprised when they saw us emerge from the plane, they did not show it. Considerately, they had put no specifications on the type of patient McCloskey should send.

After meeting the Rotarians and their wives and the beautiful, intelligent girls they had brought along as "dates" for us, we



THE DOZEN veterans arrive (top photo) and meet their Texas City hosts. Then begins the big week-end which, ere long, sees them aboard this tug.

IS EV-RY bo-dy hap-py? A silly question, if you ask this man. He was photo'd during the fun on the fishing vessel.

were put into Rotarians' automobiles. Led by a police escort, our caravan headed for the first event—a barbecue and swimming party in a rustic wooded setting just outside Texas City. Those who could, went swimming in a pool with colored underwater lights. And then came food! Having seen action with the U. S. Army Air Forces and infantry in more foreign countries than I dare to remember, I consider myself a fair judge of food. So when I say we had "food," I mean food and plenty of it. The steaks, cut from fat Texas steers, were two inches thick! During the process of eating all we could hold, we all got really well acquainted. The party over, we were guests at private homes for a short night's sleep. Plenty of time for sleep back at the hospital!

Early Saturday morning we boarded a U. S. Engineers tugboat, with our hosts and "dates," for a fishing trip in Galveston Bay. We ate both breakfast and lunch, cooked by a master chef, aboard ship—everyone trying his hand at fishing between times. In the afternoon we docked for a beach party and shrimp dinner (100 pounds of shrimp) at colorful Galveston Beach. A moonlight cruise took us back to Texas City.

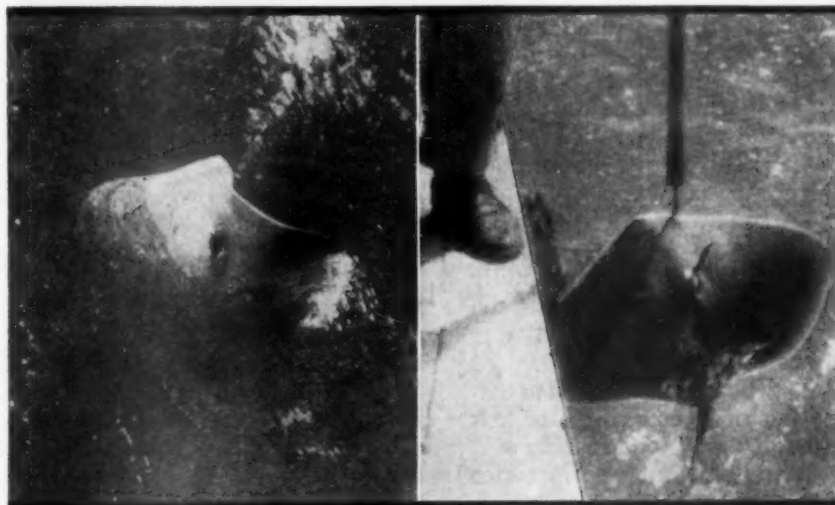
Sunday morning, more fishing in the bay! Then, after a short rest, all the Rotarians, "Rotary Anns," vets, and girls attended a grand farewell dinner. There each veteran and young lady received some very nice and useful gifts. Then it was time to leave for the airport and our return to the hospital.

No one could have packed more into 48 hours than did those Texas City Rotarians. None of us had a moment even to think that we were disabled. None of us will ever forget that trip. We tried to express our appreciation, but words failed us. We know, however, that the Rotarians understood how we felt.

• • •
A newspaperman by trade, Lieutenant Sliger now has a job awaiting him at the Texas City Sun. Texas City Rotarians, who have stepped up the frequency of their week-ends for veterans to one every three months, are "anxious and willing to answer in detail any question from any Club" concerning their experience with the program.—THE EDITORS.



A MOUNTAINOUS breakfast aboard the tugboat is over—and a lunch of similar dimensions is to come. Meanwhile, the chief business is fishing—and the veterans set to it with tackle supplied by Rotarians, advice by expert anglers, encouragement from the girls.



MOST spectacular catch of the day is this large ray which one of the disabled soldiers has hooked. It is seen just breaking the waters of the Gulf of Mexico in the photo at the left. The second photo shows it as its captor hauls it aboard the tug on a gaff.



WHAT a picture for a soldier's mirror! . . . Texas City Rotarians remember well the grin and wave a boy with hooks for hands (not shown) gave them as he left. He'd been gloom itself 48 hours before. Still, these Rotarians insist that they are the real gainers.

Simpático at Dowagiac

A million Mexicans went north to help Uncle Sam with the war—and many found a friend in Rotary.

By Richard C. Hedke

Chairman, Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World; Member of Rotary Club of Detroit

ONE Summer day in 1944 a dozen deep-tanned strangers wearing large sombreros and silver-studded belts appeared in Dowagiac, Michigan. Strolling up and down Front Street, they peered into store windows, conversed quietly among themselves, and smiled somewhat hesitantly at passers-by.

Dowagiac proved only mildly curious about them. It was too busy to be more than that. A war had been visited upon the United States two and a half years before, and the 6,000 people of this community were out to help win it. With their furnace factories and fruit farms, homes and civic groups, which they had long since "converted," they were exceedingly preoccupied.

Still, who were these outlanders?

"They are Mexicans," said someone who seemed to know. "They're here to work for the New York Central Railroad. There are about 50 of 'em and they're going to live in bunk cars down in the yards."

So that was it—Dowagiac was to have a group of "foreigners" in its midst, was it? That was it. These 50 men were some of the more than one million Mexicans who, in the four years from early 1942 to late 1945 came to the United States to work in orchards, foundries, factories, canneries, and section gangs from Oregon to New Jersey. They came in answer to an urgent plea for war manpower which Uncle Sam had made to the Mexican Government. Signing personal contracts with their Government to work for six months in the *Estados Unidos*, they were

"processed" with questionnaires and physical examinations in their own country, then put aboard trains that ran practically non-stop from Mexico City to all parts of the United States. An average of 100,000 of these *braceros*—the Spanish word for "everyday laborers"—were in the latter country at any given time.

Now that it's over, how did that great test of Good Neighborliness work out? What are those million Mexicans telling the home folks about the people to the north? For an answer, we can do no better than to go back to Dowagiac, which you pronounce "dough-waw'-jack," by the way.

Dowagiac's 50 *braceros* ranged in age from 20 to 30 and lived in an almost self-contained community of their own. They ate in a central dining car, their food prepared by their own Mexican chef. They bathed in a shower car, played cards, strummed their guitars, and wrote letters home in their own recreation car. Still, after hours and on days off they liked to shop in downtown stores, attend the movies, go to church, and swim in near-by lakes.

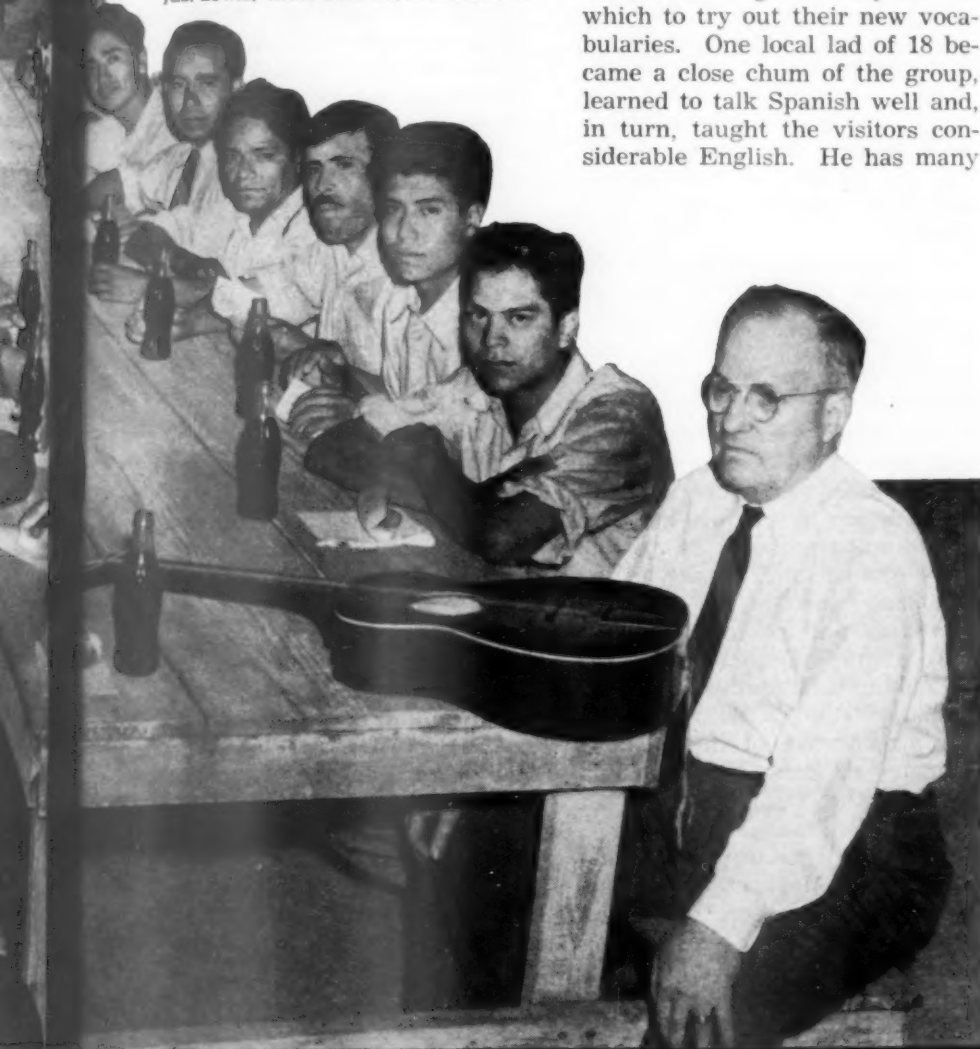
Any suspicion townsfolk may have felt at first was quickly dispelled by an early incident. Ferd Sattler—Rotarian Ferd Sattler, if you want a fuller description—was perhaps quickest to make the acquaintance of the newcomers. In his variety store he seemed to have the goods they most wanted for themselves and for their families back in Mexico. One evening a group of them asked him to cash their pay checks. Rotarian Sattler obliged, and, though they had ar-

ticles in their hands they wished to buy, he first gave each man the full amount of his check. To make deductions in this currency strange to them would only confuse them, he reasoned. One of his salesgirls, however, erred in believing that he had deducted for an item she had just handed one of them. By that time the Mexican was gone. In 20 minutes, however, he was back.

"At first I thought he was trying to tell me I had shortchanged him," says Rotarian Sattler. "But he answered, 'No, no! I buy!' Then he pulled out a flexible steel rule which he had purchased from the salesgirl, but for which he had not paid. He motioned that he



HOT DOGS "with everything." The fare was foreign to these 50 Mexicans, but they liked it and everything else about the picnic Dowagiac Rotarians gave them. Enjoyed it "mucho," they insisted. Glen Overton, then Club President, is seen at right. His Picnic Committee were Jas. Lewis, Chas. Canfield, Homer Smull.



wanted to pay for it and pointed to the price tag in the case."

Such things get around in a place like Dowagiac, and from that time on the Mexicans had the run of the town. Although they had interpreters among them, these often were not present and the storekeepers found all of them profoundly appreciative of help in their shopping. One lad wanted a pair of blue garters to match his blue suspenders. *Si! Si!*, he knew they would not show under his trousers, but he wanted them in blue anyway. After a long search in his stock room, the merchant emerged with a pair of blue garters—and was all but embraced by the delighted young man.

If the interest of some of the townsfolk at first stemmed from commercial considerations, it was soon on a more sociable basis. A number of Dowagiac residents were studying Spanish and found the visitors good subjects on which to try out their new vocabularies. One local lad of 18 became a close chum of the group, learned to talk Spanish well and, in turn, taught the visitors considerable English. He has many

addresses to look up if he ever gets to Mexico.

Right from the start Dowagiac Rotarians sensed opportunity for International Service, and not many weeks had gone by before they arranged to entertain the young Mexicans at a Sunday picnic.

It was a highly successful affair. Eager to try new dishes, the *braceros* showed healthy appetites for the picnic menu of "hot dogs" and "cokes." Mutual efforts by the picnickers to understand each other provoked much joviality. Some of the Mexicans brought their guitars, and played and sang the songs of their homeland with *mucho gusto*. Their eyes shone

with warm appreciation as the Rotarians called them back for encore after encore.

It didn't stop there. The Rotary Club and the Exchange Club invited several of the musicians as guests to their Club luncheons. There was more music, and an interpreter interestingly detailed the many differences in Mexican and U. S. customs. The social idea caught on, and before the Mexicans left for home they were quite in demand as entertainers and guests at various dinners and meetings.

I once read of a certain wonderful word in the Spanish language. It is *simpático*. It means far more than sympathy. It means to be in the friendliest sort of relationship with someone. And that is just what this Michigan community and these 50 "foreign" lads achieved—*simpático*. At least, when it came time for them to leave, many of the men said they fervently wished they could stay longer. A local druggist summed up the town's point of view when he said: "We found them a very decent lot of people. They were a smiling, happy crew, and they were mighty good workers."

You never read the foregoing story anywhere else before. It didn't make headlines. What you probably *did* read was the item about the railroad superintendent who had nothing but complaints to make of his Mexican workmen—how they stole, cheated, and played sick—or the story about the county sheriff who shot seven Mexican laborers simply because "he didn't like Mexicans." I do not, of course, deny that there were such frictions. I know about a number of them. Even so, I believe that the way things worked out at Dowagiac was fairly representative of the entire program.

I can cite many another similar case. In San Francisco, for example, Rotarians demonstrated California's gratitude to the Mexican workers by dedicating a meeting to them and to their homeland, presenting the Consul of Mexico as the speaker and some of his fellow nationals as participants in the program.

In Eugene, Oregon, Mexican crop workers were housed in a



UP A NEW flagpole, which Eugene, Oreg., Rotarians presented to a local Mexican labor camp, go the Mexican colors . . . while the camp band supplies appropriate music. It was, for everyone, a banner day.

farm labor camp at a fair grounds. Soon someone noticed that only the United States flag was flying in front of their living quarters. Not long afterward more than 200 Eugene residents turned out to watch the dedication of a new flagpole donated by the Rotary Club, and the raising of the Mexican banner upon it. It didn't cost much, but inestimable dividends in friendship were declared that day by peoples of two nations gathered together under Oregon pines.

In Montana, members of the Manhattan Rotary Club were invited to be guests of the Mexicans in their camp at the San Diego Fruit and Produce Company west of town.

The Club members motored out, joined the Mexicans in an old-fashioned community sing and steak dinner in the mess-hall tent where a district supervisor of the work groups spoke frankly of the problems encountered by the Mexicans and praised the way they adapted themselves.

Looking back on this gamble in human relations, Carlos Terrazas, a representative of the Mexican Ministry of Labor who made a tour of the camps, said: "Of course there was some friction. There were some complaints, and a few of the Mexicans did not behave. A few others felt themselves unjustly treated, possibly because they did not fully under-

stand. But more than 80 percent of the workers whose contracts ran out renewed them again. They liked the United States."

What Señor Terrazas could have gone on to say is that the whole experiment was conducted at tremendous cost to the Mexican economy. It took one million hands out of the fields and mines and factories of Mexico at a time when the Allies were crying for production from those very sources. It also hastened an inflationary trend. Making good money in the States, the *braceros* sent large amounts of it home, where it increased the people's buying power for the decreasing quantities of goods. What my fellow U. S. citizens should realize, in appraising the experiment, is that Mexico, which entered the war June 1, 1942, went into the labor arrangement as a way of aiding the United Nations cause, as an opportunity to fight for victory. And to greater or lesser degree every *bracero* himself shared that view. Where the people smiled with him, took some interest in him, he knew they understood that he was here not just to make money and see the sights, but to fight a good fight.

In the Dowagiacs, San Franciscos, Eugenes, and Manhattans of my country, he could not doubt that people understood this. There, folks had taken time to look into his heart.



Photos: Wiltshire



Not in the Headlines

Short items on the kind of human helpfulness that goes a long way toward someone's happiness. Have you a similar story? If so, send it in. If used, it will net you a \$5 war savings stamp.—Editors.

Suffer the Children . . .

My small guest, aged 3, had never seen a Negro. As an aged colored man approached us, the child looked up at him with popping eyes and said in a loud shocked voice: "Mr. Man, your face is *dirty*!" For a moment I was speechless, but the kind old Negro handled the situation perfectly. In an amused sweet voice he replied: "I knows it is, honey." What a wonderful world this would be if all men and women showed the restraint, tolerance, understanding, and courtesy that I read in that gentle old man's face, voice, and eyes.—MRS. T. A. CONSTABLE, Webster Groves, Missouri.

Which Came First? The Eggs

"You'll have about ten minutes in which to eat," said the conductor as I swung down from the train in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. I was on my way home on "boot leave" from the Naval Training Station at Farragut, Idaho. Having sat up all day and a night in a chair car, I was ready for a man-sized breakfast, but, considering the short stop, I ordered only doughnuts and coffee. The ten minutes were nearly up when the conductor came into the station restaurant where I sat.

"Still hungry, son?" he asked. I nodded. "Then order some bacon and eggs. This railroad will never miss the time lost to feed a hungry sailor."—CHARLES T. CLARKSON, National City, California.

Bargain

When my farmer friend brought me my usual supply of maple sirup last Spring, I was surprised to find that he still maintained his prewar price of \$2.50 a gallon. "I know," he said, when I expressed my delight at obtaining his fine product at so low a price, "I could have raised my price considerably,

for the ceiling on sirup is \$3.39, but I look at it this way: We have a boy overseas in constant danger as a fighter pilot, and somehow we sorta figured that if we played fair and did not try to profiteer, he would be brought back safely to us. A phone call came just this morning that he is coming home and is fine. We like to think that our bargain with a Higher Power has worked."—MRS. F. HOWARD BROWN, Ravenna, Ohio.

Basic Courtesy

My soldier nephew was dozing one day a year ago in a railroad station in Belgium. His feet, he says, were propped on a chair before him. In the midst of his dreams he felt a hand gently shaking his shoulder and awakened to see an old lady smiling and pointing to a sign written in French which hung just above his head. He knew only English, but the old woman finally got it to him that he was in imminent danger of a huge fine for using the chair as a footrest. A little thing perhaps, but typical, says my nephew, of the many courtesies the Belgian people accorded him and his buddies.—MRS. D. E. O'CONNOR, Chappell, Nebraska.

The Uses of Adversity

Crash!—and a sickening realization that we (my wife and 8-year-old daughter and I) were 1,000 miles from the air base at which I was due—with a useless automobile. Then came a depressing 20-mile ride on the rear end of a tow truck into Rochester, New York. "Pretty bad," said the proprietor of the collision garage as he viewed our battered car. "Don't know whether we can patch 'er up for you or not—but, meantime, you're coming home with me." We went—and had showers, a dinner, and a rest. That evening our new friend

drove me to representatives of the several insurance companies involved.

In the next two days he scoured the city for parts, worked his men two nights to install them, and sent us on our way with the feeling that to have received such treatment from strangers in a strange city almost made our painful accident worth while.—MAJOR E. J. RADCLIFFE, Sumter, South Carolina.

Master of the Situation

Mrs. H. had cautioned her small son not to stare at soldiers with empty sleeves and artificial legs, of whom there happened to be many in their town. One afternoon on a crowded bus with the boy and his playmate, Mrs. H. was surprised to see her little son pull the buzzer cord before they reached their corner. She stepped off with the two lads, however, and when they were on the sidewalk, she questioned her boy. "Mother," he answered, "I had to get Jerry off that bus! He kept staring at that soldier's leg. I told him what you said about not noticing, but he wouldn't pay any attention to me. The soldier saw him and was getting all red and fidgety."—MRS. NANCY T. RUTHERFORD, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Man and Machine

I wear a hearing aid. When Mr. F. sold it to me, I said to myself: "I must be a friend to this fellow." I knew I would have to call upon him often for batteries, adjustments, repairs. What I did not know was that he was going to be my friend. I did not know, for example, that he would write me a letter every month telling me just where and when I could see him, that he would pass up his supper to come out and repair my earpiece, that he would drive many miles on a day when the thermometer read 106° to replace my dead batteries. Mr. F. keeps 50 of us hearing in this town—and hundreds more in others. Despite too little gasoline, bad tires, not enough batteries, and his own deafness, he kept us all happy throughout the war. I could have bought a much cheaper hearing aid, but I wouldn't trade mine for the world. Mr. F. goes with it.—"ARKANSAS."

Toward FAIRER History Books

The Debate- of-the- Month

Dr. Albert

ALL OF US who are Americans have read in our textbooks how a certain General Ross, at the head of 7,000 Britishers, marched on Washington on August 25, 1814, burned the Capitol, not sparing the books of the Congressional Library, burned the White House, and passed on to Baltimore.

Fellow Rotarians north of the boundary who are citizens of Canada would not know much of that. They would know—and I venture very few of us know—that we Americans set the fashion for such vandalism a year earlier. With a superior force we took the little city of York, Ontario, then capital of Upper Canada, burned the Parliament buildings and several homes, and left hardly anything but a ruin.

Thus does the mere omission of information distort Americans' understanding of their own history. But omission is not the only offense.

If you are a good American, you read, in younger days, how men of your country and mine took on a veteran British force at a place in Canada called Lundy's Lane, how they fought off assaults again and again, and so won one of their few land victories in that war of unhappy memory.

If, on the other hand, you are a good Canadian, you know that British arms vindicated themselves that day with a real victory.

Oh, to have both of you look over my shoulder! The book is Volume VII of the Cambridge Modern History, page 343, and the text reads: "Each side claimed the victory; but the truth is that the action was an indecisive one and had no strategic result."

History as taught in the schools has been like that. The pity is that descending to that level has not worked any advantage to the offending State. Indoctrination only seems to work an advantage.



ALLEN D. ALBERT

A one-time war correspondent, editor, publisher, and lecturer, he was head of Rotary International in 1915-16. He now lives in Paris, Ill.



ALEX O. POTTER

History professor, Waterloo College, Kitchener, Ont. Formerly Rotary's European Secretary, he served Canada as wartime censor.



E. LESLIE

President of Rotary International in 1917-18, he was a member of a church in Canada, for the past year.

Surely, youth is affected by such misrepresentations. I do not know of an appeal so easy to make successful as that to the ardor of youth. Think how Hitler bended German youth awry! I mean that the very response of youth carries the State so far astray, provokes consequences so far-reaching, that the State reaps a whirlwind of punishment.

Of all the institutions I have come to know, Rotary is the one that should have most interest to stop such evil futility. We Rotarians are impatient of intolerance. We respect other religions than our own so far that if they teach compassion and hope, we will join our prayers with theirs.

We are, in truth, dedicated to peace, we Rotarians. Not to the cessation of armed conflict only—that is an empty peace. But also to peace in our labor, in our home life, in our souls.

To you who look upward to such peace, let me commend the proceedings of that International Conference on Education that has been assembled in London, England, lately with the support of the United Nations Organization.

Following after President Richard H. Wells, our President T. A. Warren saw that Rotary should be represented; and Rotary found the atmosphere congenial, I know. For the view of the delegates was practical enough to foster the re-writing of our school history books. The spirit was brave enough to look across the oceans to hundreds of millions of backward peoples. The conferees knew, as you and I must know, that there will never be an enduring peace until humanity everywhere is free. No man

is free who is not educated. See how that opens unto us the vastly wide enterprise to teach humanity everywhere!

You and I can begin at home. We can have our local teachers tell of the books used for your children and mine. We can have them tell of the underlying purpose of modern history as now the scholars of many lands conceive it. The fundamental is truth—indivisible truth—teaching the failures of the land as well as its successes. The substance is a searching for causes. The sustaining hope is a realization that men everywhere have an ever-increasing stock of common notions.

What kind of common notions?

That great men and women are only common men and women plus pertinacity and good fortune.

That the goal of the State is not material wealth, not military power, not authority over other States, but rather it is equality of opportunity, since out of that will come a power greater than that of wealth and military might, a power beyond all the meaner ambitions of statesmen.

Prof. Potter

THE very wording of the title, *Toward Fairer History Books*, implies that history books now are not fair. Such an assumption, in turn, is unfair to that large group of men who, because they present the happenings of the past in a factual and impartial manner, are worthy of the designation "historian."

History books that are made use of in the average college and university are

Books:



CLARENCE S. PAINE

He is librarian and professor at Beloit (Wis.) College, an author, and an active member of various literary and historical bodies.

fair in that they present various sides of contentious questions and events. True: all historians do not emphasize the same particular point of view. But each historian, in setting forth his understanding or interpretation of past occurrences, also gives a fair presentation of other possible viewpoints and judgments—or makes mention of them.

That this fairness and impartiality has some recognition is indicated by the fact that in history courses—mediaeval, modern European, Canadian, British Commonwealth of Nations—offered at Waterloo College the history books used are texts written by men who presumably are citizens of the United States of America, men who are professors at universities in the U.S.A. And those books are published in the U.S.A. In making use of such history books, Waterloo College is not unique among institutions of higher learning in Canada.

Surely if colleges and universities in one country make use of history books written by citizens of another country, those texts can be considered as fair a presentation of historical fact as is humanly possible.

While the assumption that history texts used in colleges and universities are unfair is unjustified, it may be that that assumption is correct with regard to history books used in primary or secondary schools—or in any school system where politics play a dominant rôle or even a leading part in selecting the women and men who prescribe what texts are to be used and where the teachers are not animated by the spirit of academic freedom. In such cases

those who select the textbooks, those who do the teaching, are responsible to public will, responsive to popular opinion. And popular opinion might not permit selection of fair texts or the academic freedom necessary to a true education, but might insist that texts and teaching in history be such that they will further national propaganda.

If such a condition exists in a community or a country, the complete remedy does not lie within the power of historians, for the texts prepared by historians are ignored and those written by propagandists are selected. The remedy rests largely in the hands of the voters who elect school boards or elect representatives who in turn appoint commissions or departmental officials to administer the educational system. If the women and men elected or appointed to such positions of trust and responsibility regard the teaching of history as an opportunity to inculcate national propaganda, there is not much that historians can do about it except raise their voices in protest, suffer the economic pressure of loss of jobs because they will not acquiesce, and, yes, even in extremes, accept the martyrdom of concentration camp, torture, or exile.

"But," you ask, "how can a citizen judge if those who select the history texts used in the schools in any community, any country, are actually selecting a fair text?" The test is simple: if the history texts used in your community present your nation as always having been right, perfect, and altruistic in every action; if they pretend your country has never made any blunders, has never been actuated by selfish motives, has never suffered the slightest reverse

in warfare—then that text is not a fair presentation of historical fact.

No individual is perfect. If any individual tries to pretend to himself that he is perfect, then he becomes a hypocrite. Similarly, no group of individuals is perfect—no country is perfect. If a history text used in the schools of any country pretends that that country is perfect, it is not worthy of the designation of "history book," but should clearly be labelled "national propaganda."

Dr. Pidgeon

WHAT I object to in school histories is not that they tell the actual facts, even about battles, but that they belittle and vilify opponents.

In the City of Quebec stands a monument honoring the worth and the courage of both Wolfe and Montcalm, who died in conflict with each other at the Battle of the Plains. A history written in that spirit would preserve for the child the heroic actions of the representatives of his country and thereby feed his loyalty, but it would do so without depreciating the loyalty of people in other nations. Harm is done by histories that boast of a nation's victories and whitewash its defeats.

A good historian will not hesitate to describe and to condemn rascality when it is manifested, as in the recent war, but he will go beyond such surface things. He will enter into, interpret, and express the great devotions that underlie wars, then estimate their worth in the light of the present and future.

Every war, whatever may be the alleged cause, is the result of a conflict of fundamental ideas and ideals, and the

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THE BATTLE of Lundy's Lane, in the War of 1812 between Britain and the United States. Some Canadian historians call it victory for British arms; not so say many U.S.A. books.

Pertinent Points

Anybody can make history. Only a great man can write it.—*Oscar Wilde (1891).*

History is simply a piece of paper covered with print; the main thing is still to make history, not to write it.—*Bismarck.*

History is something that never happened, written by a man who wasn't there.—*Anon.*

Histories are as perfect as the Historian is wise, and is gifted with an eye and a soul.—*Carlyle.*

The history of the world is the record of a man in quest of his daily bread and butter.—*Hendrik W. van Loon.*



History is now an organic whole. The affairs of Italy and Africa are intermingled with those of Asia and Greece, and all move to one end.—*Polybius (125 B.C.)*

You needn't fear to handle the truth roughly, she is no invalid.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

American high schools, said Mr. Frank J. Loesch, do not teach enough American history. "Boys and girls," he added, "reach maturity knowing little or nothing about democracy or the great principles of the American people."—*Hearst newspaper (April 5, 1943).*

A nation-wide survey, conducted by the *New York Times*, shows that 82 percent of the institutions of higher learning in the United States do not require the study of United States history for the undergraduate degree.—*Benjamin Fine in the New York Times (June 21, 1942).*



When a history contains no lies it is always tedious.—*Anatole France (1881).*

Failure will compel us to drink the cup of humiliation even to the bitter dregs of having our history written by New England historians.—*Congress of the Confederate States of America during American Civil War.*

History can well be written only in a free country.—*Voltaire.*

No history or other book shall be used . . . which falsifies facts regarding the War of Independence or the War of 1812, or which defames other nations' founders or misrepresents the ideals and causes for which they struggled and sacrificed, or which contains propaganda favorable to any foreign government.—*Wisconsin law (passed shortly after World War I).*

Spare That Cherry Tree
Historian, spare that cherry tree,
Spare George's little hatchet!
For training children painlessly
No other tale can match it!
A small boy prone to telling lies
Because the truth's a bother,
Drinks in the yarn, with staring eyes,
About his country's father.
Oh spare the cherry tree for youth,
Historian, if you're able.
History doubtless needs the truth,
But parents need the fable!

—From Savannah (Ga.) Rotary.



great majority of those on either side are not rascals, but, like Wolfe and Montcalm, fight and even give their lives for what they consider is the true interpretation of reality.

History books often cause children to feel that those who fought on *our* side had a courage and a loyalty quite different from the courage and loyalty of those who struggled against them. Yet I recall how, as a boy, I was impressed by the impartiality of Bryce's *History of the United States*. Britisher though he was, Bryce described Britain's mistakes and the wrongs she perpetrated with perfect calmness and clarity, but he also elicited the deeper principles that underlay the wars between that country and the United States.

Too many histories used in schools are not written that way. They instill in the mind of the child a prejudice against other nations. We do well to remember that impressions made in the adolescent age and even before it are much more lasting than any made after it. The ancient Greeks put this fact in a proverb, saying that the earthen jar long bears the perfume with which it was impregnated when it was new.

Years ago this truth was brought home to me in Chicago by a Rotarian, honored with high position in Rotary International. I asked him what was his greatest difficulty in thinking internationally, and he answered quickly:

"The histories I studied at school. My

greatest difficulty in developing friendship and goodwill toward Britain, for example, has been the attitude toward Britain which was instilled into my boyhood mind by my school histories. These impressions seem to have been cut in so deeply that only by gigantic efforts have I overcome them in a measure. I may never be able to do it completely."

What can we do to get fairer history books? This question was discussed by Rotarians as far back as 1931, when, with World War I still fresh in memory, we held our Convention in a former enemy country at Vienna. The Rotary Clubs of Montreal and Halifax, Canada, had proposed a Resolution asking Rotarians to survey school texts in their respective countries and subsequently to report on any "mischievous and misleading information" they contained.

It was said that we Rotarians are not educational experts and that we should leave the problem to the experts. But I had consulted a number of experts, and they had told me, "We have a public sentiment to deal with; we cannot go beyond it." So I contended then, as I do now, that we can help educate the public to accept and to demand history books that are fair. With public sentiment behind them, the professional educationalist who knows what is wrong and what is right will have support for histories that create the international-mindedness needed to solve the problems of the world.

The Resolution proposed at Vienna was rejected, but the idea behind it has not died. In 1933 the Rotary Club of Valparaiso, Chile, urged a prize contest for the best history of the Western Hemisphere, with emphasis on the pacific achievements of the various nations. The proposal was discussed by the Pan American Conferences and Ministers of Education and at the Latin American Assembly at Rotary's San Francisco Convention in 1938, but has not as yet been realized. The 1944-45 Aims and Objects Committee of Rotary International reminded the Board that the Fourth Object of Rotary would be advanced "if the school children of all countries were provided with an accurate and unbiased history of all countries rather than a glorified account of the history of their own country and a prejudiced history of other countries."

So the discussion goes on in Rotary, as well as in other circles. I hope that it will continue, for it is only through such a process that the public will be awakened to the need and thereby prepare the way for acceptance of history books that apply the Golden Rule.

Prof. Paine

THERE is no argument that the "fairest" history books are to be desired. The question is, what constitutes the "fairest" historical writing?



DIAGENES struck the father when the son swore.—Burton.

WASHINGTON, March 19 (1941)—Thirteen school textbook publishers, meeting here with John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, agreed yesterday to feature Latin America more widely and accurately in geography and history books used in the United States.—*News dispatch.*

Little pitchers have big ears.—*English proverb (1546).*

If you changed at birth all the babies of one country for those of another, they would grow up patriots of their land of education.—*H. G. Wells.*

Pocket History

(For use in schools in every country in Europe)

It is the finest country in the world.

Its culture is the oldest.

Its men are the bravest.

Its girls the most charming.

It's the most truly civilized.

Its language is the most beautiful.

Its traditions, customs, and ways of life, the best.

Whenever its warriors charged, the enemy always ran away.

(*Fill in the name of your country, if you still have one.)

—*Dublin Opinion (1940).*

Peoples and government have never learned anything from history, or acted on principles deductible from it.—*Hegel (1832).*

Widespread incorrect teaching regarding the meaning of "race" exists in 66 percent of 166 textbooks used in typical American schools, the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom charged in announcing a broad educational campaign against unscientific teaching of race problems.—*From Science News Letter (September 9, 1939).*

It is natural for a good man to love his country and his friends, and to hate the enemies of both. But when he writes history he must abandon such feelings, and be prepared to praise enemies who deserve it and to censure the dearest and most intimate friends.—*Polybius (125 B. C.).*

Revision of New York City's textbooks, as well as those in other school systems of the country, to eliminate biased references to the Negroes and other minority groups was urged yesterday by Justice Hubert T. Delaney, of the Domestic Relations Court.—*New York Times (January 23, 1944).*



Chase prejudices out of the door and they return through the window.—*Frederick the Great (1771).*

In 1890 the International Peace Bureau passed a resolution favoring textbook revision. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at Zurich in 1919, proposed setting up an international committee to do this. In 1921 the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace started a two-volume inquiry on the subject. In 1922 the International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation established a section for "School Textbook Revision." Complaints against two French geographies and one Belgian history were made to this body, and the books were subsequently revised. Some Governments, notably China, voluntarily revised their textbooks. Finland's war history was replaced by a "History of Civilization." Uruguay appointed a commission of experts to examine its histories. In 1933 Brazil and Argentina adopted a treaty for textbook revision to delete topics that "may tend to excite in the defenseless minds of the young an aversion for any other American State." In 1937 French and German history-professor associations agreed on 39 points concerning World War I and urged teachers to follow them.—*Bernice D. Gestie (Condensed from School and Society, December 4, 1937).*



Jacques meets Fritz

If by "fair" we mean a purely objective compilation of the events of history, of which the most perfect examples are such books as Ploetz's *Epitome of History*, then the problem is simplified. But any body of knowledge uncontrolled and undirected by a positive philosophy can lead only to chaos.

It might even be argued by the proponents of the "new history" that what I shall propose as the fairest history books are the unfairer. The imposition of the "scientific method" upon historical research in the 19th Century, the later adoption by historians of "synthesis," "objectivity," "re-creation of the past," as the ultimate in historical thought and writing, have obscured the true function of history. Purpose has become subordinate to method. Too many historians have shown themselves unwilling or unable to provide a moral interpretation of the economic, political, social, and spiritual forces which have brought about the great events of history.

Synthesis, objectivity, re-creation of the past, have resulted in synthetic history. In the first place, the attempt to re-create the past is based upon the fallacious assumption that the past can be re-created. It cannot. In the second place, a major factor leading to the concept of the "new history" was the reaction against the nationalistic history of the 19th Century. For the fervid, nationalistic, political history which took

root in post-Napoleonic Europe, in the philosophy of the German Hegel and others, the "new history" substituted "objectivity" and "synthesis."

This new approach presupposes that most readers of history are able to interpret the facts of history in the light of modern problems, or that history, whether interpreted or not, serves no purpose for the future. Either assumption is fallacious. If history cannot serve us well in planning for the future, then it has no place beyond the dusty cloisters of the antiquarians. On the other hand, if history is to serve the future, it must rise above pure objectivity. Modes of human thought—tradition—are not readily changed by the introduction of purely objective evidence. Witness our failure to abolish the concept of white-gentle racial and religious superiority by the wide dissemination of infallible scientific evidence to the contrary.

Until such time as our own people and the peoples of the world shall attain the intellectual, moral, and spiritual capacity which will enable them to make their own valid interpretations of objective fact, it behooves historians to attain and promulgate a positive philosophy based upon Christian ideals of internationalism—the ideals of Rotary—supported by the evidence from history. Bolingbroke would have called it "philosophy teaching by experience." If we cannot accept that argument in behalf

of what some will call biased historical writing, then let us face the fact that while the historian seeks objectivity, there will be others, with motives less idealistic than his, who will not hesitate to seize upon the "facts of history" to "prove" their point.

The fairest history is that of which we can say with conviction, as has George Fort Milton in his review of Randall's *Lincoln the President*:

"In the best of senses, this is an objective study. . . . Dr. Randall is a painstaking philosopher, not a poet.

"This does not mean that he puts a column of facts on paper and then scrupulously refrains from adding them up and giving the sum of their intentment. He is one of those historians who does not hesitate to draw the moral from an episode, to characterize an act of his hero as shabby if he so deems it, or to break new ground to show the tragic consequences of a well-intentioned error of judgment. . . ."

Life without a philosophy is not human life. No nation without a philosophy based upon Christian ideals, by whatever name, has survived to progress. History must demonstrate this fact. To demonstrate requires interpretation. Interpretation admits of bias, but history will thereby serve a just cause which through pure objectivity it cannot serve. The true historian must be a scientist in his search for and evaluation of evidence. He must be a philosopher (and could well be a poet) in telling the story.

Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

● **Cleaned Air.** In postwar homes, factories, theaters, and even passenger cars, the air may be as clean as in the Maine woods—cleaner, perhaps. In cars equipped with electrostatic air cleaners, cinders, soot, and roadbed dust will be removed before the air goes through the air-conditioning system. Tobacco smoke will no longer annoy nonsmokers. Every car can be a smoking car. An experimental car on an Eastern railroad is being equipped with a specially built unit designed to go just under the roof. A simple and positive system of washing dirt from the plates at the end of the run has been devised. With the car cleared continually of smoke and other dust, the heating problem is greatly simplified, for it will not be necessary to exhaust the air from the car to such a great extent because more of the air can be recirculated and the amount of cold take-up air to be heated can be greatly reduced.

● **Faster Peeling.** The regular lye-bath method of peeling potatoes, turnips, parsnips, and the like can be speeded up nearly one-half by the addition of a suitable wetting agent to the lye bath. The ordinary sodium lauryl sulphate is the one said to be the most widely used.

● **Plugger-Upper.** With a mastic strip seems to have arrived the solution for any minor calking job, whether it be the crack above the bath tub or sealing against insects, heat, cold, or dust. The strip seals any hole, can be painted over, and adheres to any surface. It is cheap, quite permanent, and a very useful addition to any kitchen or workshop.

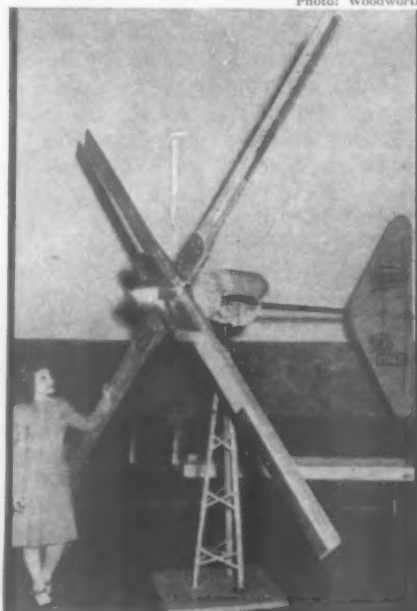
● **Vat Farming.** The food equivalent of crops of a 1,000-acre farm can be produced in a 10-foot vat. This means, first of all, that any such thing as a food shortage can only be the result of ignorance or bad management. The new meaty-flavored food yeasts are, of course, the thing that makes this possible. They are not only the richest known food source of B vitamins, but their protein content is twice that of meat. Millions of pounds of this yeast residue have annually been thrown away in America, but in a nine-month period in 1944 more than 300 million dry yeast tablets were purchased for Lend-Lease. Food yeast may be grown either as "primary yeast" just for the yeast itself, or for brewing, in which case beer is the primary product and yeast a by-product. For use as human food, this by-product yeast must first be "de-bittered"—that is, the taste of the hops must be removed. This "de-bittered" yeast is practically tasteless;

nonalcoholic, of course; contains 40 to 50 percent protein and 25 percent carbohydrate; and is very rich in vitamin B, calcium, iron, and phosphorus. By the addition of small amounts of sodium glutamate, it may be given the meat flavor so much used by the Chinese in their cookery.

● **Polythene.** The flame-spraying method previously used to apply coatings of metal is now being employed for the application of polythene plastic. Films of polythene so applied are tough, highly impermeable, and provide a high degree of protection against grime, chemicals, and corrosive agents. Polythene is the name of a new series of plastics produced by the polymerization of ethylene gas under pressure. It has unusual water resistance and high electrical insulation properties, and is particularly suitable for use in high-frequency and high-voltage equipment. These properties also make it outstanding for waterproofing, corrosionproofing, gasketing, containers, and sheeting for packaging.

● **Penicillin Lozenges.** As soon as the doctors give the prescriptions, druggists can make up gelatin lozenges containing penicillin. A strong gelatin solution, flavored and sweetened if desired, is mixed with appropriate amounts of penicillin solution after the gelatin is cooled and about to set. In this way one can avoid heating the penicillin solution. When dissolved in

Photo: Woodworth



THIS generator for a 32-volt lighting system will charge batteries in a wind as low as five miles an hour. The blades are air foils that are pulled, rather than pushed, around by the wind. The unit makes possible electricity in homes miles from power lines.

the mouth, the lozenges have been found most effective in combating streptococcus sore throat, trench mouth, and similar throat and mouth infections.

● **Smaller 'Scope.** Early electron microscopes were of giant size. Now a suitcase-size microscope has been announced that is portable, weighing only 78 pounds complete with power unit. It can be plugged into any standard 110-volt outlet, and is cheap enough for any laboratory to use.

● **Subsoil Tillage.** Turning the soil over by plowing it is coming to be recognized as bad farm practice. Recognizing this fact, two of America's largest farm-implement companies have introduced an entirely new tillage device which consists of V-shaped cutters that run a few inches below the surface, pulverizing the soil and cutting off all weed growth. All the rubbish and plant residues, however, remain as a mulch on top of the soil to protect it from the compacting forces of rain and snow, and at the same time they prevent its drying out. These new cultivators will cover a much greater acreage per day, and require much less tractive power to pull them.

● **Lighting Still in Infancy.** Man-made light falls far short of the achievements of Nature. It is estimated that if all the electric-light bulbs in the United States were gathered together and burned at once, the light produced would cover less than two square miles with the equivalent of noontime sunshine. In the first carbon-filament lamps, but three lumens of light were obtained for each watt of electricity consumed. With gas-filled tungsten-filament lamps, 15 lumens per watt were achieved. Soon the light level was raised to 20 lumens—about the top for incandescent bulbs. Present-day vapor lamps—in which free electrons are put to work instead of merely made to dance—give as much as 65 lumens per watt. While the cost of electricity has fallen and lighting devices have become more efficient, lighting can still be considered in its infancy.

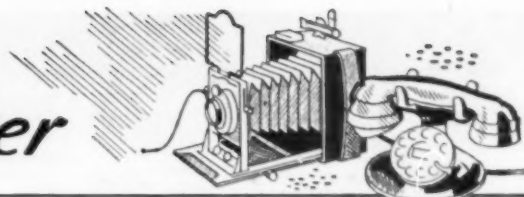
● **Magnesium Furniture.** Since magnesium weighs less than one-fourth as much as iron, manufacturers have long dreamed of the possibility of using it for making furniture. Its high cost and the possibility of oxidation have mostly prevented this practical utilization in the past. Now, however, it has become so cheap that it costs only twice as much as iron, and by a new anodizing process, it can be coated and colored in one operation, producing a more beautiful and lasting finish. You may expect, therefore, to see magnesium furniture become common soon. Not only can so much more be made per pound, even than with aluminum, but it has greater strength and stiffness as well.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Rotary Clubs
5,555

Rotarians
253,400

Rotary Reporter



Christmas Came Early

Although the calendar showed that Christmas was still several weeks off, 70 Danish Rotarians and their ladies might easily have been convinced otherwise when they were guests of the Rotary Club of HALSINGBORG, SWEDEN. The international intercity meeting, which brought members of several Danish Clubs to the host city, included many expressions of thanks for the help given Denmark during the war years. Then a HALSINGBORG Rotarian brought in packages for the guests—each containing coffee, cigarettes, chocolates, etc.

'Twas a Change of Scene for Blind

Doubts were expressed by workers for the blind when LEEDS, ENGLAND, Rotarians asked if they thought their Club could take a party of 30 blind persons away for a holiday, but the Community Service Committee pitched in anyway and proved it could be done. The blind men and women (aged 60 to 85) were transported by bus to a restful spot in Derbyshire for a most enjoyable week. Daily routines included four square meals a day, concerts—some by the blind themselves—

and frequent rambles over the hills. It was the first holiday in 20 years for some of the guests.

Spokane Makes Trip to Trail

The trail led to TRAIL, B. C., CANADA, for SPOKANE, WASH., Rotarians and their ladies recently, and they found it led to congenial hospitality. After a pleasant intercity meeting which featured a mock amateur show broadcast, many of the guests were entertained in the homes of TRAIL Rotarians. Now they are looking forward to the opportunity of renewing acquaintances—in SPOKANE.

Speaking of intercity meetings, the number of them is swelling, now that restrictions on gasoline and food have been eased. Two-thirds of the members of five Missouri Clubs—SEDALIA, WARRENSBURG, CLINTON, BOONVILLE, and MARSHALL—attended a recent gathering, the first of its kind since the war.

V-J Day the Ahmedabad Way

The end of the war with Japan was the occasion of genuine rejoicing in AHMEDABAD, INDIA, where the event was celebrated for a full week, with local Rotarians playing an important rôle in celebration plans. There was a grand carnival featuring music, magic, mimicry, acrobatics, dancing, free refreshments, and fireworks. There was a tea party for Indian soldiers and their families. Food was given to the police and excise forces and their families, and to prisoners in a nearby jail; free cinema shows were arranged for the troops. One

Rotarian gave away alms and cloth worth more than 20,000 rupees (about \$6,000 U.S.A.); and a football match with the Royal Air Force and the military pitted against the police and civic guards marked the termination of a successful and enjoyable celebration week (also see cut).

'G.I.s' Learn Way around Old Cathay

American "G. I. Joes" stationed in the vicinity of KUNMING, CHINA, have undoubtedly felt the influence of Rotary—if they have visited the local Red Cross club. Every evening a KUNMING Rotarian spends several hours there answering the G.I. Joes' questions about the city and China.

A Lift for Tots of Fallen Heroes

In appreciation of the service rendered their country by soldiers and sailors who gave their lives in battle, members of the Rotary Club of SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, are endeavoring to help the children of the fallen servicemen by keeping in touch with guardians of the tots, and in some cases serving as sponsors, to help guide them later in their careers. Plans are being made to carry on the program for as many years as the service may be needed. . . . The Rotary Club of BULAWAYO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, is working along similar lines.

Navy Day at 'The Crossroads'

United States Navy Day, 1945, has entered the pages of history, but it will live long in the memories of the Navymen guests of the Rotary Club of CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE—COLÓN, PANAMA. Members of the Club at "the crossroads of the world" will cherish the memory too, for on the day that guests of honor were wearers of the blue, tribute was paid to 22 former Club members who served in the United



AHMEDABAD, India, Rotarians are shown (above) celebrating V-J Day by distributing alms. Various Committee Chairmen are pictured (right), including H. A. Khan (seated third from left), collector and Chairman of the District War Committee. Total funds gathered for the event: 40,000 rupees.





THESE blind Chinese soldiers are learning to make bamboo mats and furniture (also see item).

States Navy (one of whom was killed in action at Pearl Harbor). A Navy glee club provided a musical program.

Mexican Youths to See Europe

Twofive-years-scholarships to the University of Liège (Belgium) have been obtained by one of the members of the International Relations Committee of the Rotary Club of MEXICO CITY, MEXICO. Including all expenses, they are to be given to students of poor Mexican families, with the understanding that upon finishing their studies they return to Mexico and give five years' service to the country. Efforts are also being made to obtain four two-year scholarships for study in Europe.

After the Meeting Newtown Knew

If the world in the neighborhood of NEWTOWN, CONN., is not familiar with the contents of the United Nations Charter, it is not the fault of the local Rotary Club—nor the press. The Rotary Club recently held a United Nations Charter night meeting when Grove Patterson, a Rotarian newspaper editor of TOLEDO, OHIO, was the speaker. Members of the press were guests at a dinner which preceded the program.

Oh Boy, Oh Boy, Oh Boy!

The way the crowds take to the musical offerings of the Sacramento Convention Ensemble, sponsored by the Rotary Club of SACRAMENTO, CALIF., is something to write home about. And that is just what they do. The ensemble (see cut) performed at a recent Rotary intercity meeting in SAN FRANCISCO, and the applause was "terrific"—many of the members following up with fine letters of appreciation to the SACRAMENTO Club. The musical organization, made up of local girls (many still in school), has been trained to entertain conferences and conventions in California's capital city.

The Eyes Have It in Chungking

Located in the most densely populated area of CHUNGKING, CHINA, is an eye clinic recently established by the local Rotary Club. Crowds of trachoma patients are treated daily, and countless persons are saved by its work of health education through post-



Photo: Rock Island Area

START 'EM off with a bell! That's the suggestion for "dads" of new Rotary Clubs and it comes from three Illinois Clubs—Moline, East Moline, Rock Island—which gave the dinner-caller pictured above to the new group recently organized at near-by Erie.

ers, pamphlets, and lectures. . . . In the meantime, some 700 young Chinese soldiers, blinded in war, find hope at the Government-built institute at Wu Tung CHIAO, where they are taught useful occupations (see cut).

... Then It Was Turn About

Several hundred farmers attended a recent Farmers' Day activity sponsored by the Rotary Club of STATESVILLE, N. C., participated in various educational features, including an inspection tour of a freezer-locker plant, a feed-drier plant, and a condensed-milk factory. There were also a ball game, a "speaking" program, and time for picnic festivities. Two weeks later, appreciative farmers entertained members of the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs and their ladies as a "thank-you" for that and previous farmers' events sponsored by the city groups.

Club at 'Soo' Finds Much to Do

As do Rotary Clubs in other parts and ports, the one in SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., CANADA, has many activities demanding top attention. One of the projects of which its members are proudest is the annual crippled-children clinic, which has been held for the past 24 years. At its recent clinic 43 new cases were added, bringing the total to be examined to 71. . . . Another youth project is the Club's annual banquet for farm youth of the district.

Boulder Smooths Road for Youths

Through a project put into operation in the local high school this year, the Rotary Club of BOULDER, COLO., is bulldozing barriers out of the paths for high-school seniors. The project calls for vocational and business standards conferences between Rotarians and students, the purpose being to introduce each youth to the idea of his social responsibility in his lifework as expressed in various craft, trade, and professional codes of ethics and stand-

Photo: Fishback



SACRAMENTANS suggest that other Rotary Clubs sponsor musical groups like this (see item).

ards of conduct, and as interpreted by men and women whom he knows and who have put those codes into actual operation.

\$126,000 for Canada's Future Approximately 25 years ago the Rotary Club of WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA, went to the aid of a local school for boys which receives youths from the entire Province. At that time the need was for \$30,000. With the passing of the years, the old structure has become crowded and outmoded. Coming to the rescue, the Rotary Club offered to raise \$125,000 for a new building. The campaign closed with total contributions bulging over the top, exceeding \$126,000 (see cut).

Here's Why of a \$500,000 'Y' If anyone should ask how it happens that the new YMCA in HOLYOKE, MASS., will be a half-million-dollar project instead of a lesser structure originally intended, most any member of the local Rotary Club can supply the answer. Four years ago a committee of HOLYOKE businessmen—Rotarians all—began the "Y" campaign which culminated in an aggregate contribution of \$10 for every man, woman, and child in the community of 50,000.

Pick 'Rotarian of the Day' The SANTA CLARA, CALIF., Rotary Club is deep in a plan which helps to develop its members and adds a great deal to the weekly programs at the same time. Each week a member is selected as the "Rotarian of the day," and is called upon for a five-minute talk, in which he brings in as much as possible about his own Rotary classification.

That, We Should Have Seen What it proved—except that people have more fun than anybody—isn't clear, but at the recent softball contest between the Rotary Club and Kiwanis teams of SENACA FALLS, N. Y., each team was outfitted in "toppers" of another day, contributed by a local merchant. The Rotarians won the game 12 to 0 without taking their hats off.

Clubs Team to Cheer Vets During the war years when countless convoys steamed from the harbor at HALIFAX, N. S., CANADA, the local Rotary Club found many a chance to cheer servicemen. Now, with wounded veterans returning, opportunities are even greater. Recently the Club hired a bus and took 30 wounded servicemen to KENTVILLE, some 80 miles away, several Rotarians and a number of young ladies accompanying them (see cut). The KENTVILLE Rotary Club entertained the group royally, and that night when the "vets" were back home, they declared the day one of the finest they had enjoyed since before the war.

Flin Flon Flings Felicitations The Rotary Club of FLIN FLON, MAN., CANADA, found a good way to spur international understand-

ing when it sent out 700 letters of greeting to Rotary Clubs, most of them in the United Kingdom. To 22 Clubs in Great Britain were also sent phonographic recordings giving a description of the Club, the community and its industry, etc., asking that they be sent on to other Clubs.

Young—but They Know Rotary The student-guest program conducted by the Rotary Club of KANSAS CITY, KANS., has a "follow through" for an entire year. Every week the Club is host to an outstanding lad from one of the local high schools, selected because of scholarship, athletics, and school activities. The youths are given an opportunity to meet Rotarians and learn of their work. Then

for the next 12 months they keep in touch through the Club's gift subscription to THE ROTARIAN.

Two More Clubs Reach 25th Year Two more Rotary Clubs will pass their 25th milestone during January. Congratulations to them! They are FORREST CITY, ARK., and DEFIANCE, OHIO.

Here's One 'Mess' That's Good News The latest improvement at Boys' Ranch near AMARILLO, in the Texas Panhandle (see THE ROTARIAN for April, 1943), is a spacious mess hall and kitchen—built through the coöperation and enthusiasm of AMARILLO Rotarians. It is complete with refrigeration room, dining room [Continued on page 58]



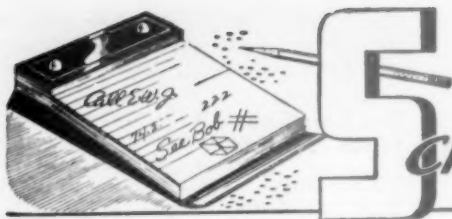
FIVE FIGHTERS who saw rugged service with Brazil's famed contingent in Italy are here shown with their homecoming hosts at the Rotary Club of Pelotas, in Brazil.



MORE THAN \$126,000 is represented by the bit of paper changing hands in this photo. That amount was raised in the largest fund-raising campaign for Community Service ever undertaken by the Rotary Club of Winnipeg, Man., Canada (also see item).



PHYSICAL discomforts were forgotten for the day by the veterans at a military hospital at Halifax, N. S., Canada, when the Rotary Clubs of Halifax and Kentville got together and sponsored an all-day outing—with young lady guests (also see item).



Scratchpaddings

ASSEMBLY. Rotary's 1946 International Assembly will be held at New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., May 27-31, according to an announcement by T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, President of Rotary International. The Assembly enables the Board of Directors and International Committee Chairmen and the Incoming District Governors to confer and plan coöperatively the Rotary program for the ensuing year. Those designated for official participation will receive invitation in due course.

Welcome Back! It was heart warming, to say the least, to Rotarians of Junction City, Kans., to welcome back an honorary and former active member the other day. His name: GENERAL JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT. The famous military man, who had been released not so many weeks before from a Japanese prison camp, where he had been taken following the fall of Corregidor in 1942, put on his Rotary emblem. "Keep this around, so I can use it occasionally, when I come this way," he said. GENERAL WAINWRIGHT was an active member of the Club in 1935-36, when as a lieutenant colonel he was stationed at near-by Fort Riley.

Bannerettes. Rotarians of Johannesburg; South Africa, feel that they have been visited by the world's meanest thief. Someone recently stole the Club's clock and its valued collection of Rotary bannerettes gathered over a period of 24 years. HORACE E. BABB, a Past Dis-

trict Governor and a Johannesburg Rotarian, says that without the bannerettes, Rotary atmosphere seems to be lacking at Club gatherings. Expressing the hope that Rotary Clubs around the world might help it replace the collection, he said that the Johannesburg Club will gladly reciprocate as soon as supplies are again available.

Authors. DR. U. P. HEDRICK, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Geneva, N. Y., and a former director of the New York Agriculture Experiment Station, has authored a number of books on agricultural subjects, the latest being *Grapes and Wines from Home Vineyards* (Oxford, \$3.50). For a review of DR. HEDRICK's book, see *Books for Christmas*, THE ROTARIAN for December, 1945. . . . ROTARIAN HARRY P. SMITH, of Syracuse, N. Y., professor of education at Syracuse University, is author of *A New Cardinal Objective of American Education*, being the J. Richard Street Lecture for 1945 (Syracuse University, 50 cents).

War Service. The nine-star service flag which hung in the home of ROTARIAN AND MRS. HERBERT W. HINES, of Springfield, Ill. (see THE ROTARIAN for September, 1945, page 25), probably is the all-Rotarian record for war service. Other Rotarians with commendable records include CRAMMOND BAPTIST, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Trois-Rivieres, Que., Canada, now Governor of Rotary's 193d District, and his family. His son, two daughters, and son-in-law

Photo: Associated Press



RIDING IN a three-seated buckboard with Rotarian Coke Stevenson, Texas' Governor, at the reins, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, now Chief of Naval Operations, passes down

the streets of Kerrville, Tex., in a parade before the largest crowd ever seen in Kerr County. The Admiral grew up there, and is an honorary member of the Rotary Club.



NOTHING can stop a Rotary District Governor bent on visiting his Clubs. This was the way Governor Carlos Barnard, of Acapulco, Mexico, and his party had to travel to get to one of his small hinterland units in District 23. That's fearless Señora Barnard on the horse in the foreground.

are all in the service; his wife is active in Red Cross committee work; and he himself chairmanned five Victory Loan campaigns, all of which went over the top. . . . Then there is PRESIDENT PAUL P. YODER, of the Rotary Club of Sturgis, Mich., and his family. He and his wife (a Red Cross nurse) were in World War I, and their two sons saw service in World War II.

Honors. LYMAN L. HILL, of Evansville, Ind., Chairman of the Magazine Committee of Rotary International, is the newly elected president of the American Marketing Association for 1946. . . . J. SALEM, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Beirut, Lebanon, has been appointed Minister of the Interior of Lebanon. . . . RICHARD E. VERNOR, of Chicago, Ill., a Past Director of Rotary International, is the newly elected grand annotator of Sigma Chi fraternity.

Dinner. T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, President of Rotary International, was honored at a recent dinner party, tendered by LORD HALIFAX, Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, in Washington, D. C. Also present from the British Embassy were J. BALFOUR, H. B. BUTLER, J. H. MAGOWAN, MICHAEL WRIGHT, GENERAL SIR WALTER VENNING, and SIR HENRY SELF. Other guests included SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLINTON P. ANDERSON (Past President of Rotary International); SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HENRY A. WALLACE; REPRESENTATIVE S. WATT ARNOLD, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Kirksville, Mo.; R. G. STEINMEYER, of College Park, Md., Governor of Rotary's 180th District; ROTARY CLUB PRESIDENTS HENRY P. HOPKINS, of Baltimore, Md., JOHN L. TIVNEY, of Harrisburg, Pa., FREEMAN W. SHELLY, of Philadelphia, Pa.,

JOHN L. BURKE, of Richmond, Va., and DANIEL HOLLAND, of Washington, D. C.; PAST PRESIDENTS HOWARD S. LEROY, of Washington, D. C., and REGINALD COOMBE, of London, England; and PHILIP LOVEJOY, of Chicago, Ill., Secretary of Rotary International.

Golden Wedding. When the *Weekly Letter* of the Rotary Club of Bingham-



Thompson

ton, N. Y., "wrote up" the recent golden wedding of ROTARIAN AND MRS. ROBERT A. THOMPSON, it commented that "50 years seem like a day." ROTARIAN THOMPSON has been a member of the Club for 20 of those years. He holds the flavoring-extract classification, being president of an extract-manufacturing firm.

Another Beaver. HARLEY FORSYTH, a member of the Rotary Club of Brainerd, Minn., was recently doubly honored for his activities in behalf of Scouting. He was elected president of the Central Minnesota Council, and was given the Silver Beaver award—the latter being one of Scouting's highest tributes.

Faithful Service. Diamond-studded Rotary pins were presented to HENRY A. RATH and WILLIAM F. EGAN, Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, of the Rotary Club of Elizabeth, N. J., at a recent meeting, a tribute to their uninterrupted and faithful service. ROTARIAN RATH, one of the Club's three surviving

charter members, has been Treasurer since it was organized in 1917. ROTARIAN EGAN became a member of the Club in 1920, is now in his 23d consecutive term of office.

Personalizing Rotary. Like many another Rotarian, VEST C. MYERS, Immediate Past President of the Rotary Club of Cape Girardeau, Mo., has found that letter writing is a delightful way to personalize Rotary—and add an appreciable measure of international understanding at the same time. Last year he conducted a correspondence with officers of Rotary Clubs from all "corners" of the world, and frequently read letters he received at Club meetings. "It brought the distant lands into our own Rotary dining room," fellow members declared.

Going on 93. Rotarians of Waterville, Me., are wondering whether any Rotary Club in the United States has an honorary member older than GEORGE W. HINCKLEY, who was 92 last July and who has held honorary membership in their Club since 1921. Membership was granted him in recognition of long service to the youth of his country, especially as founder and active



Hinckley

head of the Good Will Home Association, which he established in 1889. THE REV. ROTARIAN HINCKLEY has edited and written most of the material for all but two issues of *Good Will Record*, a pub-



MEET "Mau Tame Gah An Oie," otherwise known as T. A. Warren, Rotary's international President. The title, which means "great educator," was recently bestowed upon him at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Oklahoma City, Okla., when he became an honorary member of the Kiowa Indian tribe. They gave him the headdress, too.

lication which began in 1888 as *Boys' Fund*. He has also published 22 books.

International. The Central Office of Rotary's Secretariat in Chicago, Ill., is



Leonardi

A PHYSICIAN and surgeon in Maracaibo, Venezuela, JOSÉ DOMINGO LEONARDI is a director of the Surgical and Maternity Hospital of Maracaibo and is an honorary consultant of the Chiquinquira Hospital of Maracaibo. He is also director of the Red Cross School for Nurses in that city, and he holds the rank of captain as a military physician. An honorary member of the Medical Association of Argentina, DR. LEONARDI is a member of the Indo-Latin College of Surgeons, and is president of the Institute of Natural Sciences of Maracaibo. "DIRECTOR JOSÉ" is a charter member

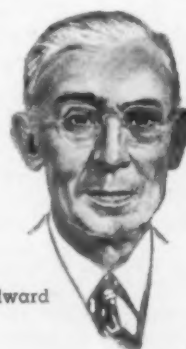
Meet Your Directors

Brief biographical profiles of two of the 14 men who make up Rotary's international Board. More next month.

and a Past President of the Rotary Club of Maracaibo, which was organized in 1938. He has served Rotary International as a District Governor and as a Committee member, and he is an alternate member on the Nominating Committee for President of R. I. for 1946-47.

Superintendent of schools in Milton, Pennsylvania, CARL L. MILLWARD is also an instructor in the Bucknell University School of Education. A native of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, he attended Bucknell and Columbia Universities. He is president of the Susquehanna Valley Area of the Boy Scouts of America—and has a Silver Beaver award for his outstanding work among the Scouts. Other activities sharing his attention include a directorship of the Milton YMCA; trusteeship of a tuberculosis sanitarium in Allenwood, Pennsylvania; and membership on his local Selective Service

board. "DIRECTOR CARL" has been a member of the Rotary Club of Milton since 1920, and is a Past President. He has served Rotary International as District Governor (1934-35) and as a Committee member, and he is also an alternate member of the Nominating Committee for President of R. I. for 1946-47.



Millward



Photot Express & Star

St. Peter's Church at Wolverhampton

IF during his busy year as President of Rotary International, T. A. Warren feels the cherished scenes of home slipping from memory, he has but to step to the entrance of his office at Rotary's headquarters in Chicago, where, in photo mural size, hangs the picture you see here. Placed there by Rotary friends as a surprise to "Tom," it's a view of St. Peter's Church in

Wolverhampton — the President's home town in England.

The physical and spiritual heart of the town, the ancient landmark dates back to 994, when the church was founded by charter of the Lady Wulfrun, a relative of King Ethelred II. (Wolverhampton, by the way, means "Wulfrun's town.") None of the present structure dates further back than the 13th Century.

becoming more and more an "international" crossroads as the world returns to its prewar travel habits. During October, for example, 78 Rotarians, 61 of them from Clubs within the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, visited headquarters. The others were from 13 different countries—Argentina, Australia, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, France, Hawaii, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Peru, the Philippine Islands, and Venezuela.

Appointees. DR. GALEN JONES, a member of the Rotary Club of East Orange, N. J., has been appointed head of the newly created Division of Secondary Education of the United States Office of Education. He has been principal of the East Orange High School since 1942. . . . DR. HENRY D. APPENZELLER, a Honolulu, Hawaii, clergyman and a member of the local Rotary Club, who had spent 23 years in Korea, has been appointed to return to that country as one of a 12-member economic mission which is being sent by the United States Department of State. His group will work with a political mission, and the two will advise the civil affairs section of the Allied Military Government in Korea.

Speakers. It is as easy as opening a book for Program Chairmen of Rotary's 171st District to select speakers for their meetings. That is practically all they have to do, for a 17-page mimeographed list of available speakers and their

topics from all Clubs in the District is at their fingertips. It was compiled by PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR ARTHUR W. SMITH, a member of the Rotary Club of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the Speakers Exchange.

Service. More evidence of the practicability of "Service above Self" is contained in a bit of drama enacted in Narberth, Pa. Some weeks ago a Negro truck driver employed by RALPH S. DUNNE, of Bala-Cynwyd-Narberth, Pa., Governor of Rotary's District 179 and head of a fuel company, was stricken with paralysis as he was about to embark on a vacation. It meant a trip to the hospital instead, and then back



CONGRATULATIONS to Rotarian and Mrs. Thomas L. Youmans, of Oswatomie, Kans., upon their recent golden wedding anniversary. Rotarian Youmans has been a member of his Club 15 years, and holds the "capital investments" classification in Rotary.

home, partially paralyzed. The truck driver was so highly esteemed by the firm's customers that six of them sent out letters to others asking for contributions to allay worries that he might lose his home. More than \$1,000 was received almost immediately, and the contributions are still pouring in.

Elegy. A poetic picture of Rotary is presented in this verse which appeared in a recent issue of the Jerusalem, Palestine, Rotary bulletin. Signed by "J.S.M.," it is, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN believes, from the pen of ROTARIAN J. S. MORRISON. Here it is:

PRESIDENTIAL ELEGY

*The President in Rotary
Talks first and hits the bell.
He has some other tasks to do
And, though they're really very few,
Should they exceed his quota, he
Calls in the Board as well.*

*The Secretary compiles with skill
Attendance figures which
He sends (encouraged, so I find,
By many booklets, firm but kind,
Proceeding from Chicago, Ill.)
To those across the Ditch.*

*The Treasurer (a man of steel)
Collects the dues. Alack,
Not poverty nor long delay
Can keep him off: for all must pay.
Yet even he someday must feel
Auditors on his track.*

*The Program Secretary I cite
Last but by no means least.
He is seductive, full of guile.
His predatory yet charming smile
Lures helpless citizens to write
Talks to conclude the feast.*

*Rotarians, the Club's a clock
Of which the hands are these
Your officers. The wheels within
Which move the hands are YOU. Begin
The New Year well, then, if you please:
Turn up to lunch en bloc.*

Award. At the recent annual dinner of the Boulder, Colo., Chamber of Commerce, a plaque for outstanding community service was presented to ROTARIAN JOHN T. BARTLETT. The annual award, presented by DUDLEY I. HUTCHINSON, president of the chamber and also a Boulder Rotarian, was for writing a series of advertisements for a local paper supporting a quarter-million-dollar city hall and municipal building bond issue. Citizens approved the project by a vote of nearly eight to one.

Friends Man. JAMES H. ROTH, of New York, N. Y., a field representative for Rotary International for many years, during which time he aided in the organization of Rotary Clubs throughout Latin America, has been elected first vice-president of the Society of Friends of Brazil, an organization recently founded under the sponsorship of Columbia University.

Radio Salute. A radio salute to Rotary was heard coast to coast in the United States on December 3, 1945. The story of Rotary's founding was related by the Coronet Story Teller on the Kellogg Home Edition program carried by 128 stations of the American Broadcasting Company.

Atom Man. A recent issue of *Business Week* pays tribute to CLINTON N. HERNANDEZ, Yonkers, N. Y., Rotarian for his handling of the complex job of managing the secret city of Oak Ridge,

Tenn., where atom bombs were manufactured. ROTARIAN HERNANDEZ, who has headed his own construction company, calls himself a "pick-and-shovel engineer," meaning that he learned through experience rather than from the classrooms of technical colleges.

Committees. Three of Rotary's international Committees met in November:

Postwar—For four busy days at Staunton, Va., November 16-19, the Committee on Participation of Rotarians in the Postwar World discussed "problems of peace and what Rotarians can do about them." Presiding were RICHARD C. HEDKE, of Detroit, Mich., Chairman, and LUTHER H. HODGES, of New York City, Vice-Chairman. T. A. WARREN, President of Rotary International, was present for one day. Members attending were STANLEY SPURLING, of Hamilton, Bermuda; J. RAYMOND TIFFANY, of Hoboken, N. J.; RUSSELL A. WILLIAMS, of Miami, Fla.; and JORGE M. ZEGARRA, of Lima, Peru. Alternates attending were C. J. BURCHELL, of Halifax, N. S., Canada; HOWARD SANDERSON LEROY, of Washington, D. C.; WALTER J. MATHERLY, of Gainesville, Fla.; and JOSEPH RAUCH, of Louisville, Ky.

Members unable to attend were BEN M. CHERRINGTON, of Denver, Colo.; WILLIAM R. DOWREY, of Vancouver, B. C., Canada; LOUIS F. LAMBELET, of Les Verrieres, Switzerland; PAUL B. MCKEE, of Portland, Oreg.; MARIO DE CAMARGO PENTEADO, of São Paulo, Brazil; G. M. VERRALL REED, of Southgate, England; B. T. THAKUR, of Calcutta, India; J. BURGESS WATT, of Hobart, Australia; and ALY EMINE YEHIA PASHA, of Alexandria, Egypt; and LUIS MACHADO, of Havana, Cuba, alternate.

Plans were formulated for Club program papers on the principal organs of the United Nations; for urging Rotary Clubs to maintain postwar literature tables; for study of further use of radio in promulgating Rotary's program and for publication of factual material on

Silvester Schiele

(1870-1945)

We stop the press to announce the passing of Silvester Schiele, one of the original four members of the first Rotary Club and the first President of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Ill. Since the death of Rufus F. Chapin last June, Rotarian Schiele has served as Treasurer of Rotary International. An obituary will be presented next month.

various countries; and for presentation of the Committee's work at District Conferences and the international Convention. Some 40 topics were on the Committee's agenda.

Convention—Meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., November 25-28, the 1946 Convention Committee formulated plans for the Convention which will be held in that city June 2-7, and which the Committee feels will be the beginning of a new era in Rotary Conventions—probably being

the largest in history. The Committee hopes through this reunion to further an understanding of the United Nations Charter in home towns all over the world.

Present were ALBERT Z. BAKER, of Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman; JOSEPH A. ABEY, of Reading, Pa.; ARTHUR LAGUEUX, of Quebec, Que., Canada; T. H. ROSE, of Birmingham, England; and PHILIP LOVEJOY, of Chicago, Ill., Secretary of Rotary International. Unable to attend were JOAQUIN SERRATOSA CIBILS, of Montevideo, Uruguay, and JEFF H. WILLIAMS, of Chickasha, Okla.

Aims and Objects—Meeting in Washington, D. C., November 26-28, the Aims and Objects Committee considered many important subjects. It reviewed the proposed programs for the 1946 District Conferences and Assemblies, and suggested ways for strengthening them. The Committee recommended that the group assembly plan be restored; suggested that vocational craft assemblies be held; composed a list of topics for use at the International Assembly and Rotary Institutes; and suggested that District Advisory Committees be given a longer trial before a decision is made relative to continuation. The Committee recognized the fact that the volunteer service generated by Rotary Clubs and other groups during the war are evaporating, and suggested that some efforts be made to enlist that energy in support of activities which will contribute to the stabilization of the peace.

Present were T. H. ROSE, of Birmingham, England, Chairman; HORACE B. GRIFFEN, of Mesa, Ariz.; HARRY E. HOVEY, of Geneva, N. Y., alternate for JOHN J. WALKER, of Johannesburg, South Africa, who was unable to attend; S. KENDRICK GUERNSEY, of Jacksonville, Fla., and his alternate, RILEY W. DOE, of Oakland, Calif.; and JORGE M. ZEGARRA, of Lima, Peru. Also present was HEROLD C. HUNT, of Kansas City, Mo., Chairman of the Youth Committee.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

Rotary Events Calendar

January 11—Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International in 1946-47, meets in St. Louis, Mo.
Week of January 14—Rotary International Board meets in St. Louis, Mo.

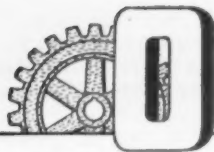
'100 Percenters' All—and All in One Club

When it comes to perfect attendance, these 23 Rotarians of Oakland, California, know the answers. Each has 15 missless years—or more.

(1) H. B. Lyon, storage—household goods, 23 yrs.; (2) H. H. Hinman, warehousing—merchandise, 20½ yrs.; (3) J. L. Todd, sash and door manufacturing and distributing, 19 yrs.; (4) J. J. Block, notions and toys, wholesale, 19¼ yrs.; (5) L. F. Moore, crematorium, 15 yrs.; (6) Charles Edward Peters, radiology, 21½ yrs.; (7) G. A. Hughes (deceased), senior active, 20 yrs.; (8) H. M. Atkinson, millwork manufacturing, 19½ yrs.; (9) Alvin Powell, public health, 16 yrs.; (10) Howard Ainsworth, truck equipment-trailer mfg., 21 yrs.; (11) T. B. Bridges, educating—comm'l schools, 22 yrs.; (12) J. A. Hammond, kitchen-utensil dist., 20 yrs.; (13) J. Z. Todd, sash and door mfg.-dist., 20½ yrs.; (14) L. C. Thunen, education—comm'l schools, 21½ yrs.; (15) H. E. McCarthy, senior active, 20½ yrs.; (16) O. H. Fischer, Diesel-engine mfg., 19¼ yrs.; (17) B. F. Kopf, bldg. const., 25¼ yrs.; (18) A. C. McDaniel, senior active, 25½ yrs.; (19) W. H. A. Fischer, blank and sales book mfg., 22½ yrs.; (20) A. B. Saroni, sugar-rice, whsle., 16 yrs.; (21) W. E. Foreman, vulcanizing repair mat'l dist., 17 yrs.; (22) E. T. Grove, kitchen-utensil dist., 21 yrs.; (23) E. Horwinski, outdoor adv., 21 yrs.



Photos: (3, 7, 10, 14, 22, 23) Colbourn; (20) Collins



Acquaintanceship Demands Action

A. E. COULTHURST
Medical-Supplies Distributor
Secretary, Rotary Club
Sydney, Australia

In a large Club a member often shelters behind the contention that there are so many members he can't possibly know them all. What a difference it would make if every member made it a rule to single out one other member with whom he had not previously spoken, or whose hand he had not shaken, and say, "I'm So-and-So, and I'm glad to know you." If the member thus accosted ever got over the shock, I'm perfectly sure he would have a new respect for the meaning of Rotary fellowship. "Actively develop acquaintance" is the phrase. That does not mean just passively exposing oneself to it! In smaller Clubs, fellowship is usually much more pronounced, and there is hardly any excuse for a member not knowing everyone else. One of the great charms of Rotary is the wonderful surge of friendliness which usually envelops the member. It's a fine thing—this fellowship—but it's not all of Rotary. The enjoyment of fellowship is a charge to us fully to implement all the Objects.—*From a Rotary District Conference address.*

Better Rules Need Better People

WALLACE M. CRUTCHFIELD, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Drumright, Oklahoma

Behind every social wrong you will find wrong people, and behind every social advantage there are right people. To get better rules we must have better people. It is one thing to change the environment of a man and quite another thing to change the man. A few radios, autos, flying machines, and such gadgets can change environment for a man in a single generation; but to change the man himself, creating a new mind, a new ideal, a new heart—that is a long and laborious process.

Husbands, Tell Your Wives . . .

PAUL H. CASWELL, *Rotarian*
Newspaper Publisher
Salinas, California

Women, generally speaking, marry. Their husbands enter business and life goes on until the time comes for the inevitable parting by death. Too many women know too little about their husband's business, especially those private papers tucked away in bank vaults, desk drawers, or private safes. They haven't been informed, particularly, about the life-insurance program, savings accounts, debts, or personal obligations of their menfolk. They aren't sure there is a will, or that there has been any provision made for funeral expenses. When death comes to the household, few women can handle the situation alone. They haven't the slightest idea

where the life-insurance papers are, where the lock-box key has been hidden, or what to do in the circumstances. All they do, naturally, is weep in sorrow at the passing of their loved one. Aged persons, too, left in the care of their own children, knowing their days are growing shorter, always seem reluctant to admit that fact and neglect the all-important duty of setting things right so that their estates can be properly administered without too much loss to the heirs.

All this dodging the issue of death in family circles leads to unnecessary unpleasantness. Any married woman should feel she has a right to ask her husband about his insurance and savings and debts. She should know more about his business affairs, be taken into his confidence, and talk about the future in plain, unevasive language. The children, too, should be taken into this confidence, learning that life isn't entirely a bed of roses, that there are reasons for saving, tolerance, and understanding within families.

To Make Friends—Be One!

HAROLD L. McCAY
Secretary, Rotary Club
Miami, Florida

We often hear some such expression as, "The fellowship found in our Club was so much better in the good old days, when the Club was small—we're growing altogether too fast!"

If such fellows would put themselves into the stream of cordiality and friendly interest that is found by those who get to the meetings 15 minutes or more ahead of time, they would find their negative attitude changed in a hurry!

A conscious effort is essential if you wish to make favorable impression upon the other fellow—are you making such an effort?

Many Committee Chairmen fail to realize, when they call hurried meetings



"I TELL everybody that it's a new car, but it is really just the old one repainted."

and rush away with business half discussed, that they are cheating every member of their Committee of the opportunity to get acquainted with those present.

Meetings should be called at the home of some member, at least quarterly—business or no business!

Every member is well worth knowing: you can safely gamble on that! Bear in mind, too, that he is banking on you!—*From Miami Rote.*

When Man and Nature Coöperate

PERCY W. KNOWLES, *Rotarian*
Realtor
Penticton, B. C., Canada

It seems to me that we overlook the fact that coöperation is needed, and in that we have the example of Nature or God. Nature insists on our coöperation in order to obtain the benefits with which this world has provided us.

Take the thing called by us "electricity." At one time all that was known of it was the occurrence of lightning during thunderstorms, and it was a dreaded rather than a welcome force. It existed, but the people on this planet could not explain it, and had no use for it. But now, what do we see? Man in coöperation with Nature taking hold of this hitherto unwelcome force, and harnessing it, to the extent that it pervades the life and habits of almost every human being.

The same can be said of our minerals hidden away in and under Mother Earth, and our rivers and lakes. These gifts were there from the beginning of time, but without coöperation with Nature by man they would still be without use to us, whereas we now use these forces to the inestimable advantage of the world.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Search Out the Eternal Crystals

JOHN W. FOX
Honorary Rotarian
Charlotte, North Carolina

It is in the recognition of the rights of other people that we mark the difference between the dog kennel and civilized society; and all Rotarians must be ever on the alert so that their conceptions of democracy will have an international perspective, instead of the narrow nationalistic bipartisan view that is prevalent today. The laboratories of human experience emit strange vapors; do not be deceived by their colorful weavings; but in the fires of the furnace, search for those eternal crystals, born of the toil, blood, and miseries of men who are striving to reach freedom, security, and happiness.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

History Proves Idea Sound

G. FREDERICK BIRKS
Honorary Rotarian
Sydney, Australia

In 1932 at the Conference of the Irish Rotary Clubs, one man from Dublin offered a suggestion that the surplus crop of potatoes should be sent to the famine district of China. He pointed out that the country to which surplus foodstuffs were sent might not recognize it as a goodwill gesture at first, but it should

be continued until it did. Rotarians were too polite to laugh at him, and he received no support for his idea, which I thought he should have had, and made no strong protest against the destruction of food and cotton because no buyers could be found. Today, under the stress of war and its aftermath, nations have been doing what he advocated, but the goodwill motive is absent.

Understanding Starts with Individual

SIMON S. JENSEN, *Rotarian*
Meat Packer and Wholesaler
Tyrone, Pennsylvania

Understanding, goodwill, and peace are a high ideal, both at home and in international relations, an ideal which is worthy of and deserves our genuine effort and support. It requires the most sincere coöperation, whether it be by individuals, groups, classes, nations, or races. Hatreds and bitterness engendered through strife and misunderstandings through centuries must be replaced by considerations of the most good for humanity as a whole. We must recognize that regardless of color or creed, a man is still a human being. If we do this individually, it will reflect itself in our operations through our various organizations and our government.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Rotary's Part

KENNETH FRANK COLES, *Rotarian*
Chain-Store Executive
Sydney, Australia

Surely Rotary's part is to fight for the preservation of those standards which it has upheld for 40 fruitful years. To assure that the foundations of the new world are on the solid rock of truth and fair dealing between man and man, that gain shall result from genuine endeavor and tolerance of speech and religion shall prevail.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

Why I Like Rotary

HAROLD L. ROSS
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dad, W. G. Ross, who served the Frankfort, Indiana, Rotary Club as Secretary for 16 years, died suddenly. He had been elected President of the Frankfort Club and would have taken office last July 1. Among his Rotary material we came across a rough draft of his acceptance speech which he had planned to use at the time of his induction. It indicates how thoroughly he enjoyed Rotary. Here are the notes:

WHY I LIKE ROTARY

I like Rotary because of its friendly atmosphere.

I like Rotary because of its philosophy, and its ideals.

I like Rotary because its ideals have been accepted by men in practically all nationalities.

I like Rotary because it does not interfere with a man's religion or political belief.

I like Rotary because its general objectives in every country are the same—the development of fellowship and understanding among business and professional men in the community, the promotion of community betterment endeavors and of high ethical standards in business and professional practices.

I like Rotary because of its program for the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace.

I like Rotary because of its basic ideal—the ideal of service, which is thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others.

I like Rotary because of its recognition

of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

I like Rotary because of its endeavors to help crippled and underprivileged children.

I like Rotary because it encourages informality; because it develops acquaintances into friendships.

I like Rotary because it is the nearest to a perfectly organized and functioning club that I have ever known anything about.

I like Frankfort Rotary especially because it has permitted me to know and associate with the finest group of men I have ever known.

A Torch for 'Men of Peace'

CAPTAIN SIMON LECLEF
Belgian Chaplain

The "Men of Victory" have fought and sacrificed all to give it to us: their lives, well-being, careers—their all! Today they are turning over to us a free world, and today our job begins, for we are the "Men of Peace." We clutch in our hands the torch they have passed to us. To keep it lit is our rôle, our responsibility, and perhaps tomorrow it may be our glory!

They have carried the world to victory and have passed on. We are now

on the scene to conduct the world from victory to peace! May not therefore this be Rotary International's most important hour? *Aux armes, Rotariens, formez vos bataillons!*—*From an address before the Rotary Club of Quilmes, Argentina.*

An Invocation for These Days

A. DAVID WILLIAMS, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Queens Borough, New York

Almighty God, we know that Thou art all-powerful, yet Thou hast given to every man personal freedom to choose or to reject Thy loving way. We confess our part in rejecting Thy way of understanding and coöperation which has brought about world conflict. As we gather about these tables today, we think of those who are away, especially those serving their country by land, sea, or in the air. Be near them and their families in these anxious days. We pray that a just and righteous peace may soon prevail throughout the world. Amen.



ROTARIANS and their ladies gather regularly for an evening of sorting stamps.

Stamps Lick an Old Problem

IF POSTAGE stamps could think, those affixed to letters delivered in Johannesburg, South Africa, could be excused for puffing out their chests—if they had chests. For the chances are that they will eventually do their bit toward helping an underprivileged youngster obtain an education.

It's a Rotary story. In collection boxes it has placed around the city, the Johannesburg Rotary Club gathers cancelled stamps. Periodically, it takes a batch to the store of a member, where Rotarians and their ladies gather and sort them before they are sold to a stamp dealer. The returns add up surprisingly. In 1944 the Club handled about 3 million stamps, realized £505.

Every December a special committee interviews some 100 young-

sters whose futures are dimmed by meager family finances. After a difficult elimination, as many as possible are given help. Each one is placed in charge of a Rotarian who serves as a sponsor.

After obtaining technical, trades, or university training, the young people are helped through a Rotary-arranged apprenticeship. While no demand is made for the return of the monies thus spent, the benefactors are sometimes repaid—in order that other youths might be given help.

So popular has the project become that other Clubs have adopted it in whole or in part. Johannesburg Rotarians are endeavoring to get still other groups to start—for they have reached the limit of sponsorship within the Club.



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CITY & STATE

The Problem of Backward Peoples

[Continued from page 14]

the Trusteeship Council in regard to political, economic, social, and educational matters in these strategic areas, so far as this can be done without prejudicing security considerations.

The Trusteeship Council is so constituted that half of its members will be the States administering trust territories and half will be from nonadministering States. The latter half will be made up of those members of the Big Five who are not administering trust territories and a number of elected members sufficient to insure parity. It is not possible yet to see what the total membership of the Council will be, because it is not yet known how many administering States will be appointed or who they will be.

The Trusteeship Council, being one of the principal organs of the United Nations, occupies a rather more important position in the organization than did the Permanent Mandates Commission under the League of Nations. The Permanent Mandates Commission worked under the authority of the League Council, which in turn reported to the Assembly. The Trusteeship Council is to be directly responsible to the Assembly. Its general procedure will, however, be much the same as that of the Permanent Mandates Commission; that is, it will draw up a questionnaire which will form the basis of the ad-

ministration authorities' annual reports.

There are, however, two new functions vested in the Trusteeship Council. The first is that it may accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority. This is actually little more than the formal recognition of a practice which had grown up under the League mandate system, although no specific reference was made to it either in the Covenant of the League or in the terms of the national mandates. The second is that the General Assembly and under its authority the Trusteeship Council may provide for periodical visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed on with the administering authority: an entirely new feature, and intended as an additional safeguard for good administration in the territories.

A final provision, and one to which the United Kingdom delegation attached considerable importance, is that the Trusteeship Council shall when appropriate avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies with regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned. Most of the aspects of administration in which the Trusteeship Council is directly interested will be found to fall within the economic and social spheres of the United Nations work, and indeed the

Odd Shots

Can you match the photo below for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editor of *The Rotarian*. You will receive a check for \$3 if your "odd shot" is used. But remember—it must be different!



ALASKAN totem tale—of a huge oyster that caught an oyster-hunting lad, held him until rising water drowned him. R. A. Ramme, of Springfield, Ill., made this photographic record.

United Kingdom delegation had originally suggested that the Trusteeship Council should report in the first instance to the Economic and Social Council. The Trusteeship Council cannot be expected to be as expert on the various fields of administration as the specialized agencies themselves. If the system is to yield the fullest results, it is most necessary that the Trusteeship Council should make the fullest use of the whole pool of international knowledge available to it in studying its problems. It is to be hoped that collaboration between the Trusteeship Council and the Economic and Social Council will be close and constant.

Fear and Hate Must Go!

[Continued from page 7]

settlement of international controversies?

In Rotary we have had 41 years of service in building a fellowship the members of which represent divergent races and religions and political faiths. Rotary has never, so far as I know, lost one of its more than 5,000 Clubs because of internal religious or political differences.

Rotary begins its work in each country with courtesy, kindness, and friendliness and it tries never to deviate from that course. But far too often politicians and so-called diplomats begin with taut nerves and with ill-concealed suspicion. Too frequently they play to the galleries of voters back home instead of devoting efforts to the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. Even friendly nations are not always spared. They scourge them to the delight of sensation-seeking commentators and correspondents. Let each of us remove the beam from our own eyes before we attempt to remove the mote from the eyes of others.

The best way of preserving democracy is by making it work. By its fruits ye shall know it. High standards of living will proclaim its worth and will win it friends. Even experiments which do not succeed in raising standards of living nevertheless serve the purpose of increasing the world's fund of knowledge.

Civilization profits by mistakes as well as by successes. It would neither be necessary nor possible to put all nations in a common mold. So let's be patient and kindly and cultivate international good manners.

It is not enough merely to refrain from speaking disparagingly of other nations; we must make friendly overtures to them. It has been my privilege to plant in the name of Rotary trees of friendship in parks and playgrounds on all the continents of the earth. Gov-

ernments have participated in these events and school children have been taught that Rotary trees are symbols of goodwill so future generations will nurse them and care for them. These tree plantings are gestures merely of goodwill, but how much better than criticisms and unkind remarks! Animadversions against Russia are today being inspired by intolerance and forgetfulness, if not ignorance, of the facts. He who knows the conditions of Russia prior to World War I as portrayed by Russia's great novelists Tolstoy and Dostoevski cannot fail to know that revolution was Russia's only way out and that the present order is definitely better than the one that preceded it. But all that aside, Russia has a right to its ideology as the democratic nations have a right to theirs.

We know that the Russian ideology would not do for those who have had centuries of experience with the ways of democracy, but it may prove to be the one best suited to Russians. Russia has a long tradition of friendliness with the United States, and therefore the United States has a special responsibility for perpetuating it, as General Eisenhower has pointed out.

The United States needs Russia as customer, ally, and friend. Shall these advantages be lost by blundering? The friendly way is a good policy for all and particularly appropriate for the United States, the boasted land of religious and political freedom.

Have the United Nations undertaken the impossible? I maintain that they have not. My 41 years promoting international understanding and goodwill in the ranks of Rotary gives me courage to insist that the plan of the United Nations is not an idle dream; that it is practical and, given half a chance, it will succeed.

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Union of the States of the Western Hemisphere, the United Nations have a convincing illustration of the practicability of coöperation between nations. All that is necessary is to include all nations, draw a larger circle, one large enough to let all nations in, and then to make them welcome.

To those who really believe in the avowed principles of the United Nations, a matter of great concern is the genuineness and wholeheartedness of the invitation extended to Russia. Differences in language, customs, and ideologies all tend toward an Anglo-Saxon bloc. Suspensions in international affairs are easily aroused. Every meeting of the Great Powers without the presence of Russia is a narrowing of the circle. Whatever good that might be accomplished by meetings of the two powers is more than offset by the fact that they constitute fertile ground for the growth of suspicions. Better, by far, to await Russia's presence.

If our international leaders do not understand that principle, let them ask any schoolboy; he will put them straight.

Representatives of a country abroad should be men of education and refinement. They should have the instincts of gentlemen. That pertains not only to special representatives who serve in the present international conferences, but also to all ambassadors and career consuls. I have met some who reflect credit on the country they represent and others who do their respective countries irreparable injury. Bad manners are unfortunate even in home matters; when dealing with international affairs, they are damnable. An epidemic of good manners might appropriately follow our epidemic of suspicions and fears.

RUSSIA'S courageous fighting saved the Allies thousands if not millions of lives in the two World Wars. We cannot afford to take chances on disaffection of Russia. The United Nations will be safe if Russia is with us, but not safe if Russia is not with us. Leagues of Nations break up quickly at times. If Russia were to turn from the United Nations to a resurrected Germany in the years before us, Europe could be swept clean summarily.

The United Nations need all their power, and they must use it in the interest of all. The purposes must be noble and unselfish. We must help all nations in distress and raise the standards of living of the lowly. If we steadfastly pursue this course, prosperity such as we have never enjoyed before will be ours, the wheels of industry will be kept turning, and all nations will be friends.

What a blessing it would be to live in a friendly world, where all nations are good neighbors!

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The Atomic Bomb and the Price of Peace

[Continued from page 11]

the price which is worth while to pay for peace. This is only making plain to everybody what was evident already to every person of imagination: that modern total war is wholly different from the old wars—infinitely more evil in itself and in its possible consequences.

Second, the atomic bomb makes other armaments of secondary importance and makes their maintenance on any large scale absurd. This will not, of course, be accepted by the military machines of the world, by the admirals, generals, and air marshals. They will cling to their outmoded weapons as their predecessors clung to bows and arrows after the invention of gunpowder.

Third, it makes the regulation of armaments, including in this the atomic bomb itself, the most vital and most urgent of all tasks before the statesmen of the world.* We cannot hope to stop discovery by nations other than the Americans of the secret of making atomic bombs, if they are left free to pursue this course. The historical survey of the development of the atomic bomb issued by the British Government as a White Paper on August 12, 1945, makes plain the international nature of the scientific research which has led to the bomb. France, Canada, Denmark, Britain, France again, the United States of America (in California, Columbia, Princeton, Minnesota Universities and many other centers), Italy, Germany, Denmark again, in turn have made vital contributions to the discovery which made the destruction of Nagasaki possible. China and Russia alone of the larger nations are not represented in this account of the new physics.

A world in which different nations are allowed to arm themselves with atomic bombs for national purposes is a world too dangerous to live in. The crucial responsibility rests on those who have power in the world today of deciding that not more than one factory of atomic bombs is needed or will be permitted on our planet. This means having a scientific inspection throughout the world, sufficiently detailed to discover if bombs are being made. It means being prepared if necessary to go to war now to stop production in more than one place.

Fourth, the discoveries which have led to the atomic bomb, insofar as they suggest that controlled release of atomic

energy can also be brought about for industrial purposes, abolish, in effect, any economic justification for war. There will be no need for human beings anywhere to be poor. War in the future will be due manifestly only to the wickedness or the folly of rulers seeking power for themselves, instead of working for the happiness of their peoples.

† The bursting of the atomic bomb confirms and emphasizes, though it hardly needs emphasizing, that there must be a change in world government and in the powers of nation States if the peoples of the world are to be safe from mutual destruction. The instrument available for bringing about that change is the Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco. That Charter is open to criticism on several grounds, but it is the one instrument available for this purpose and it contains in Article 26 a provision which can and should be used without delay for dealing with the vital problem of control of atomic energy. This is an Article providing for the preparation of plans for the regulation of armaments.

My suggestion is that the United States and Britain [and Canada, Eds.], as the two powers which, for the moment have the secret of the atomic bomb, and also as two great powers whose people and Governments are profoundly pacific, should make it plain that in their view the atomic bomb should never be used, and by them will never be used, as a national armament, or otherwise than for the enforcement of international security and peace under the auspices of the United Nations. They should bring formal proposals at the earliest possible moment to the Security Council for the regulation of armaments and, above all, for the use of the atomic bomb.‡

How any such proposal would be received by the other members of the Security Council no man can say today, but the clear duty lies upon those powers to use the instrument that is to hand in the San Francisco Charter for making it possible to turn the latest discoveries of science to good rather than to instant general destruction.

*For a similar view, see *Now That We've Burst the Atom*, by Arthur H. Compton, THE ROTARIAN for October, 1945.

†For a debate on this view, see *The Atomic Bomb: Should the United Nations Security Council Control It?*, THE ROTARIAN for November, 1945.

Isn't It Strange?

*Isn't it strange that princes and kings
And clowns who caper in sawdust rings
And common folk, like you and me,
Are building for eternity?*

*Each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of rules.
And each must build, 'ere life is flown
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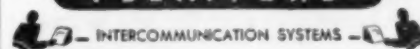
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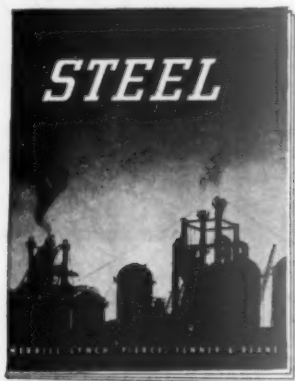
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Steel, extraordinary product of man's ingenuity, helped win the war and now faces the task of helping to build a more prosperous world. It's war job was tremendous. From January 1942 through July 1945 the industry produced over 210,000,000 tons of finished steel. Of this sum 60,000,000 tons were for strictly military and naval purposes. Now steel men are estimating that industry must produce at least 75 million tons of ingots annually for from three to five years to meet the pent-up demands of the steel-consuming industries.



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Since "when to buy" ranks equal in importance with "what to buy," investors will be especially interested in a section of "STEEL" entitled "Steel and the Investor" which discusses the fluctuation in earnings of the industry.

As usual, readers need only indicate their interest to receive a copy of "STEEL."* They will find it provides facts necessary to a sound approach to the investment possibilities inherent in this giant American industry.

* Just address your request for "STEEL" to Department "R," Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 70 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y.

Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

some people still living here who have made affidavit as to these facts, and we are compiling some proof that while it may not convince Dr. Spaeth, it will be sufficient to establish the name of the writer of this song.

Another Vote for Higley

From H. S. KILBY, Senior Active Governor, Rotary District 122 Great Bend, Kansas

I have always been under the impression, gained perhaps from some articles that appeared in the *Smith County, Kansas*, papers a number of years ago, that *Home on the Range* was written near the little town of Gaylord, Kansas. When I read the article by Sigmund Spaeth in which he ascribes the song's history to other circumstances, I took occasion to write to A. L. ("Bert") Headley, publisher of the *Smith County Pioneer*, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Smith Center and a man I have known favorably for the past 17 years. Bert is quite well versed in the history of western Kansas, especially in the vicinity of Smith County. Herewith is his answer:

There have at various times been many fellows claiming the authorship of the famous song *Home on the Range*, and it seems always to have been my duty to point out the error. As a matter of fact, the old song was written by Dr. Brewster Higley, whose claim was located on Beaver Creek a few miles northwest of Smith Center. Several years ago there was a controversy over the authorship when an attempt was made to secure a copyright. The matter was taken to court and proper evidence submitted, and it was established beyond a doubt that the song was written by Dr. Higley. As a matter of fact, it was printed in the *Pioneer* in 1874. I think no less than a dozen fellows have popped up and claimed the authorship, and it has always been my privilege to make the correction. The matter has been so thoroughly threshed out in court that it has always been amusing to me when those occasional claims occur. I have known some

to claim authorship of the words 20 years after its first publication. Rest assured, Smith County has full claim to *Home on the Range*.

It seems to me that in view of the fact that the song was printed in the *Smith County Pioneer* in 1874 would indicate that possibly the men whom Sigmund Spaeth refers to as having written the song in Leadville, Colorado, in 1885 might have passed through this part of the country and picked up the song as they went. This is purely speculation on my part, but I would suggest that inasmuch as you have credited Dr. Spaeth in the editorial column as being a song detective, he might do a little more "detecting" and give credit to the song to those who actually wrote it.

Re: Rotary Songs

By OLIVER METZEROTT, Rotarian Real-Estate Appraiser College Park, Maryland

The series on Rotary songs which Sigmund Spaeth inaugurated in *THE ROTARIAN* for November has brought up once again this question: If a main purpose of Rotary, or at least a justification for its existence, is to foster a high standard of ethics among its members, why is it that Rotary has to borrow (probably without permission or any authority) the music, and in some instances most of the words, of songs belonging to or associated by long tradition with other groups?

Is it impossible for Rotary to find among its own members sufficient talent to produce the words and music for a worth-while and original Rotary song?

It is true that *The Star-Spangled Banner*, *God Save the King*, *America*, and *Maryland, My Maryland* are all sung to the tunes of earlier origin, but "time beyond which the memory of men runneth not to the contrary" has established their present association as permanent.

For more than 80 years a really an-



"THEN you pull it through the loop like this—remember?"

cient tune has meant *Maryland, My Maryland* not only to Marylanders, but to all America. For at least 25 years the *Maine Stein Song* has symbolized the University of Maine, and in this latter case even most of the words have been appropriated by Rotary.

Are loyalty and lasting sentiment to be ignored and consideration for the rights and feelings of others to be shunted aside by Rotary on the theory that these have no intrinsic value?

When Rotary no longer loves and honors these truly spiritual values, then will Rotary have failed in spirit and in fact.

Something 'for the Missus'

Thinks J. O. KNUTSON, Rotarian
Food Broker
Sioux City, Iowa

The article *Be a Joiner!*, by Albert E. Wiggam [THE ROTARIAN for November], was greatly enjoyed. I can just see a lot of Rotarians puffing out their manly chests as they see themselves among the scientifically proved high P.Q.'s and calling the attention of the missus to this proof. Seriously, I consider this one of the finest contributions THE ROTARIAN has ever made, and I congratulate you.

Footnoting 'Rotary Street'

By J. LAWRIE THOMSON
Insurance Underwriter
Secretary, Rotary Club
Guelph, Ontario, Canada

In the *Scratchpaddings* department of THE ROTARIAN for October appeared an item which told of a street in our fair capital of Ottawa which Rotarians felt should be called "Rotary Street" because of the high percentage of Rotarians living on it.

The Royal City of Guelph has always felt it had many things about it that were superior to Ottawa and our "Rotary Street" is no exception. We have a street, Barber Avenue, on which there are 11 houses and Rotarians live in seven of them.

Re: Across-Border Understanding

By M. E. LAZERTE, Rotarian
Dean, Faculty of Education
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

I was very interested in two articles which appeared in THE ROTARIAN for July: *Canada: Linking U. S. and Britain*, by Malcolm MacDonald, and *Minnesota Meets Manitoba*, by Samuel M. Strong, for I am a member of the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Edmonton and a member of the Canada-United States Committee on Education, which had its first meeting in the early Autumn of 1944 at Niagara Falls.

Last Winter we arranged a student exchange between the faculty of education, University of Alberta, and New Haven State Teachers' College, New Haven, Connecticut. Two girls from New Haven lived with us on the campus for one month, and we sent two girls to New Haven about a month later.

There is so much that might be done to increase understanding between our

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THE **Rotarian**



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two countries. An analysis of United States and Canadian textbooks on social studies made last year shows that in neither country is very much information given regarding the neighbor.

Under the sponsorship of the Canada-United States Committee on Education two workshops on international relations were conducted last year, one at the University of British Columbia.

Inventors Need Incentive

Says CARLOS GÁRATE BRU, *Rotarian Patent Lawyer*
Havana, Cuba

As a patent lawyer, I agree with all that J. King Harness says in his contribution to the debate-of-the-month in THE ROTARIAN for August, 1945 [*Patent Pool Monopolies?*] and in REVISTA ROTARIA for October. Money, or the well-being provided by money, is man's main incentive. Patents on inventions should therefore be maintained, because they are the inducement that makes men work with the idea of obtaining a reward that in money or well-being can be provided by his inventions.

The day that patents on inventions no longer exist, the world will have lost the contribution that until today is being made by the inventors, because no longer will there be any object in working in order to make more inventions.

UNCIO Series Informative

Finds LILLIAN M. PHILLIPS
Northern California Chairman
Women's Action Committee
San Francisco, California

I want to congratulate Rotary International for the splendid articles on the United Nations Conference on International Organization which have appeared in THE ROTARIAN starting with the July issue. Not only are the articles informative, but you have also shown much originality in setup and made the most effective use of pictures. We all appreciated greatly the intelligent and

inspiring comments of Mr. Allen D. Albert at the consultant meetings. . . .

I was exceedingly impressed by the number of Rotarians among the delegates and advisors and by the fact that 40 of the United Nations have Rotary Clubs, or had them before invasion of their countries. I feel assured that the continued efforts of all of us who were privileged to participate in the consultant project will be of real value in assuring that our country takes its responsible part in building peace and security.

Charter Articles 'Clearest'

Thinks SIMON M. DAVIDIAN
Honorary Rotarian
Clergyman and Lecturer
Lima, Ohio

The articles on the San Francisco Charter which have been appearing in THE ROTARIAN are the clearest and most helpful I've seen. I have scores of articles on the Charter, but yours are the most helpful. I hope Rotarians everywhere have read them and are informed.

Nice Rotarians Subscribe

Says L. V. ROSTAING, *Coffee Roaster*
Secretary, Rotary Club
Nice, France

Nous vous avons fait parvenir en juillet dernier par l'intermédiaire de notre bureau Européen de Zurich, subscription pour 121 Membres de notre Rotary Club pour le service de la Revue LE ROTARIAN—Juillet à décembre 1945.

Nous continuerons pour janvier—juillet 1946, l'abonnement et vous transmettrons dans quelque temps les noms et adresses des nouveaux membres à qui le service de votre revue devra être assurée.

TRANSLATION: We forwarded to you last July, through the European Office at Zurich, subscriptions for 121 members of our Rotary Club for THE ROTARIAN, from July to December, 1945.

We will continue the subscription for January-July, 1946, and we will send you later the names and addresses of new members to whom the magazine should be sent.

Rotary Fathers and Sons

Every dad who wears the wheel hopes his heir will someday wear one, too. These six sons do.

The fathers are named last in each instance.

Top row: Burnley Callahan Lynch and Kirtley Lynch, both members of the Rotary Club of Opelousas, La.

Second row: Ted C. Maris, Jr., and Ted C. Maris, Sr., members of the Rotary Club of Grand Ledge, Mich.

Third row: Paul Wold, Lieutenant Oliver Wold, and O. M. Wold, all members of the Rotary Club of Laurel, Mont.

Bottom row: Charles S. Stock, a member of the Rotary Club of Moline, Ill.; Edward L. Stock, Jr., a member of the Rotary Club of Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md.; and Edward L. Stock, Sr., a member of the Rotary Club of Washington, D. C. The elder Rotarian Stock was a member of the Boys Work Committee of Rotary International in 1920-21, serving as a District Governor the next year.



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Letters from the Far East

NEWS from regions where Rotary was stifled or handicapped by the war is coming through in increasing volume. Here are excerpts from letters which recently reached the Chicago Office of the Secretariat of Rotary International. They supplement those appearing in these columns in recent issues.

From Singapore comes a letter written by two Rotarians in behalf of 54 members of former Malayan Clubs who were in the Sime Road Civilian Internment Camp in Singapore:

"Fifty-four Rotarians, members of Rotary Clubs in Malaya, now in this internment camp, send you cordial greetings. Though 'free' so far as Japanese domination is concerned, it is not likely that we shall be out of camp for a little while yet; and then many of us will be dispersed to our homes abroad. But those of us who remain will do our utmost to rehabilitate Rotary in Malaya in conjunction with our many Asiatic fellow Rotarians who have not been interned, as circumstances permit. . . .

"The camp was open to visitors two days ago, and we have been delighted at the manner in which our fellow Rotarians from outside have flocked to us, bringing gifts of food and other necessities, and showing in a thousand ways their solicitude for our welfare and the reality of Rotarian fellowship.

"Ex-District Governor Richard Holtum has only recently come into the camp; he sends his cordial greetings. With great regret we have to advise of the death of Colonel Cecil Rae, Second Vice-President of Rotary International in 1936-37, who passed away after a rather long illness brought about mainly by malnutrition and general living conditions.

"Until the Gestapo descended on us on October 10, 1943, we had regular meetings in the Changi Prison, where we were previously interned until May of last year. Thereafter all such gatherings, and even educational classes, were forbidden. . . .

"It is expected that a big scheme of reconstruction will be undertaken by Government, and it is the desire of Rotarians in Malaya to take active part therein. Our contacts with and through all races and sections of the community will enable us to render special service in this work. . . .

"It is our intention to make Singapore the Rotary headquarters for all Rotarians in Malaya; it will not be possible to reorganize individual Clubs for some time to come, and most Rotarians will be centered in Singapore for the time being."

A letter from D. R. ROBERTSON, a former Rotarian, also of Singapore, brings word of the activities of PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR C. R. SAMUEL, of Penang. Federated Malay States, before his recent death while interned. He writes:

"During my period of internment in Sumatra, I was closely associated with an old friend of mine, C. R. Samuel, of

Penang, who was your District Governor for Malaya and Siam. We had many talks together on the subject of Rotary, of which, of course, he was a most enthusiastic member. Unfortunately he died during internment as a result of malnutrition and starvation, and I was present at his bedside at the time of his death. Afterward I conducted the funeral and committal service for him.

"We were only a small British community of 50-odd men and were imprisoned firstly in Padang on the west coast of Sumatra. In the middle of 1943 the Japanese moved us from our military gaol to the civil gaol, where were interned about 950 Dutch residents of the west coast of Sumatra. Immediately on our joining the Dutch, Mr. Samuel resuscitated the Padang Rotary Club and held several meetings, as the Dutch themselves had not done anything up to that date since their internment. Mr. Samuel gave two or three interesting talks on Rotary and its meaning, and undoubtedly set an example to the others interned with him illustrating your motto of 'Service above Self.'"

Rotary—and the United Nations

A glance at the world today discloses that there are Rotary Clubs in 36 of the countries belonging to the United Nations. They are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Lebanon, Mexico, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Syria, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales], United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Twenty-seven nations or territories having Rotary Clubs are not members of the United Nations as such. They are Alaska, Algeria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Bermuda, Ceylon, Cyprus, Eire, Fiji Islands, Finland, French India, French West Africa, Hawaii, Iceland, Kenya, Mariana Islands, Monaco, Morocco-French Zone, Netherlands West Indies, Newfoundland, Palestine, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanger, and Tunisia.

Ten nations not having Rotary Clubs are in the United Nations fold. They are Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Five countries belonging to the United Nations had Rotary Clubs prior to the war but do not now. They are Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

Speaking of Books about Latin America

[Continued from page 24]

work of historical criticism, and fragmentary and impressionistic in its treatment of many writers, this "Outline" is better suited to the needs of many general readers than a more scholarly study would be.

The history of the United States—as of most countries—contains many chapters marked by violence, lawlessness, private wars. But for the most part our literature has not treated these colorful periods realistically, leaving them rather to the romancers—to the authors of the typical "Western story," for example. In *The Violent Land* a young Brazilian novelist of distinction, Jorge Amado, has written a realistic historical novel of the "cacao rush" of Southern Bahia, a period marked by fully as much of drama and melodrama as the California gold rush. The greatest strength of the novel lies in its characterization of the dominant figures in the cacao development, the "robber barons" of this particular exploitation, and of their women and their satellites. The atmosphere of the frontier is well established, however, and the action contains more murders than a Dashiell Hammett mystery. The reader should go on to an older book, Euclides da Cunha's *Rebellion in the Backlands* (*Os sertões*), a masterpiece of Brazilian literature and one of the great books of the Americas. Admirable translations of both novels have been made by Samuel Putnam.

A somewhat unsatisfying biographical introduction to one of the most interesting figures in Brazilian history is provided in *Ruy Barbosa: Brazilian Crusader for the Essential Freedoms*, by Charles W. Turner. Distinguished as jurist, linguist, literary critic, orator, and political leader, Ruy Barbosa reached the climax of his achievement as Brazilian representative at the Hague Peace Conference of 1907, where in his brilliant argument for recognition of "the juridical equality of sovereign nations," large and small, he attained what the British publicist W. T. Stead called "an immense personal triumph, which redounded enormously to the credit of Brazil." It is unfortunate that the present biography is poorly organized and sometimes repetitious; yet one of the most interesting careers in the history of the Americas emerges with some vividness from its pages.

A strictly scientific study which holds interest for the general reader is Elsie Clews Parsons' *Peguche: A Study of Andean Indians*. Genuine human understanding and appreciation illumine the pages of sociological data on "Technology and Material Culture," "Family



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and Personal Life," "Lore and Tales," and other aspects of a remote Indian community of Ecuador.

Less satisfying to me, because the author has seen fit to impose a conventional fictional framework on her material, is Josephine Niggli's account of a somewhat similar isolated community in *Mexican Village*. Here too are details of household life and of farm, church, and market, legends and superstitions, and the impact of social change, in the form of a series of related stories. In themselves the stories are entertaining and well written, and it may well be that most readers would disagree with my preference for the more scientific method of presentation. A broader view of modern Mexico, both of achievements and of problems, is provided in Alice Tisdale Hobart's substantial and dramatic novel *The Peacock Sheds His Tail*. Mrs. Hobart has written skillfully, with abundant power to hold the reader's interest, and with strong sympathy for Mexican life and character.

A broad survey of cultural development in Latin America from the days of the conquistadors to the present time is provided in *Literary Currents in Hispanic America* by the distinguished Argentine scholar and critic Pedro Henriquez-Ureña. Lucid, just, and rich in concrete detail, this book is a high achievement in its field. Nicolas Slonimsky's *Music of Latin America* will be especially welcomed by many read-

ers. It presents brief, well-written essays on the music of each of the 20 republics, followed in each case by biographical and critical accounts of their major composers. Both of these books belong in the reading programs of all who earnestly desire to know more of what is best worth knowing about Latin America—and that takes in a lot of readers.

Factual information about the countries of Central and South America is made available by new books which meet very real needs and will have wide usefulness. *Who's Who in Latin America* is modeled on the comparable directories of Great Britain and the United States. Part II (of seven to be issued) lists men and women of notable achievement in various fields in Central America and Panama.

And if it's facts—solid facts—that you want, look up *The Pan American Yearbook, 1945*. It is a veritable *World Almanac* for Latin America, giving basic information about each of the countries. Its 800-odd pages should be especially useful for any North American or European contemplating trade.

RECENT BOOKS IN OTHER FIELDS

Scientists can write well for the general reader. I admit that they don't do it very often. But that the achievement is possible is proved by two recent books by scientists in wholly different fields: Thomas Barbour's *A Naturalist in Cuba*, already discussed, and *Black*



Choice Books of 1945

Looking back over the books he read in 1945, Mr. Frederick lists here ten that he remembers with especial pleasure.

Anything Can Happen, George and Helen Waite Papashvily (Harper, \$2.50). Riotous and significant autobiography of a new American.

Snowshoe Country, Florence Page Jaques and Francis Lee Jaques (University of Minnesota Press, \$3). A book of memorable beauty in both text and illustrations.

Collected Poems, E. J. Pratt (Knopf, \$3). By far the richest book of new poems I read during the year, by Canada's foremost poet.

Philadelphia: Holy Experiment, Struthers Burt (Doubleday, Doran, \$3.75). Sweeping historical portrait of a great city, admirable in insight and excellent in literary quality.

Diplomat in Carpet Slippers, Jay Monaghan (Bobbs-Merrill, \$4). A new field in Lincoln biography, marked by fresh perceptions and strong interpretation of Lincoln's associates.

He Brings Great News, Clemence Dane (Random House, \$2.50). An extraordinarily rich, vital, and memorable historical novel.

My Indian Family, Hilda Wernher (John Day, \$2.75). Moving true story of modern India, told with warm detail and unfailing sympathy.

Lake Erie, Harlan Hatcher (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.50). A fine picture of one segment of American life, past and present.

The Western Island, by Robin Flower (Oxford, \$2.50). Stories and sketches of Blasket Island, the western outpost of Ireland and Europe, of quite singular interest and charm.

This Is Where I Came In, Robert J. Casey (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3). One of the very best of the wartime narratives.

Metropolis, by St. Clair Drake and Horace R. Clayton, a study of Negro life in a Northern city—Chicago.

I promise you good and rewarding reading in this big book. I find in it two great virtues. The first is its true scientific spirit. Both authors are Negroes, and I feel that they attain a degree of sympathetic comprehension of the problems and attitudes of Negroes which would be beyond the reach of the most earnest and skillful non-Negro writer. But they are also scientists, trained and experienced in the best methods of modern sociology; hence they write objectively, fairly, without omission, distortion, or special pleading. They present the facts, whether "favorable" or "unfavorable" to Negroes; and the reader who meets them with an open-mindedness equal to their own can form his own conclusions.

The second great virtue of this book lies in sound and skillful writing, especially in the unflinching use of specific details, concrete incidents, quotations from actual interviews, which give the interest and much of the quality of narrative to almost every page. The value of this book is by no means limited to readers in Chicago, or in other Northern cities of the United States which have large Negro populations. It is a great and effective contribution to increased understanding by all of us of one of the most significant areas of thought and action for our time.

Similarly commendable in its breadth of vision, its sensible tone, and its constructive purpose is *A Partisan Guide to the Jewish Problem*, by Milton Steinberg. I don't know why this book is called "partisan"—a term suggestive of contentiousness and intolerance—unless because it is written by a Jew. Certainly it is as objective and reasonable a discussion of a difficult field as one could hope to find. Also it is both honest and hopeful. It has what I believe is all but unique in books of general discussion or of any kind: a prefatory outline in which the author tells precisely what each chapter is about, so that—as he says frankly and modestly—the reader can decide what he wants to skip! I recommend this book cordially and earnestly.

A supplementary preface to *The Balance of Tomorrow*, by Robert Strausz-Hupé, inserted as a loose sheet after the book was bound, closes with these sentences:

"Evidently, the atom bomb may decide a future war. It, like any other weapon, solves none of the problems which make for war. Thus the basic answer to the question of war and peace with which this book is concerned rests now as before in the realm of international morality."

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peace, its forthrightness, clear logic, forcefulness, and firmness, seems an appropriate way of ending this commentary on books all of which have, in varying degree, relation to the great theme of international friendship.

Books mentioned, publishers and prices: *A Naturalist in Cuba*, Thomas Barbour (Little, Brown, \$3).—*Cocks and Bulls in Caracas*, Olga Briceño (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.75).—*Brazilian Literature*, Erico Verissimo (Macmillan, \$2).—*The Violent Land*, Jorge Amado (Knopf, \$2.50).—*Ruy Barbosa: Brazilian Crusader for the Essential Free-*

doms, Charles W. Turner (Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, \$2).—*Peguche: A Study of Andean Indians*, Elsie Clews Parsons (University of Chicago Press, \$3).—*Mexican Village*, Josephine Niggli (University of North Carolina Press, \$3).—*The Peacock Sheds His Tail*, Alice Tisdale Hobart (Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.75).—*Literary Currents in Hispanic America*, Pedro Henriquez-Ureña (Harvard University Press, \$3.50).—*Music of Latin America*, Nicolas Slonimsky (Crowell, \$3.50).—*Who's Who in Latin America*, Part II (Stanford University Press, paper \$1.50, cloth \$2.25).—*The Pan American Yearbook*, 1945 (Pan American Associates, 1150 Sixth Ave., New York, \$5).—*Black Metropolis*, St. Clair Drake and Horace R. Cayton (Harcourt, Brace, \$5).—*A Partisan Guide to the Jewish Problem*, Milton Steinberg (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3).—*The Balance of Tomorrow*, Robert Strausz-Hupé (Putnam, \$3.50).

Rotary Reporter

[Continued from page 39]

measuring 30 by 80 feet, and a large kitchen. The Ranch is home for some 40-odd luckless lads.

Brockville Fills the Bill

When it comes to service to the community, residents of BROCKVILLE, ONT., CANADA, will agree that the local Rotary Club is pulling its oar. Among other things, the Club welcomes returning servicemen at meetings, often finding them jobs . . . operates a midget softball league . . . sponsors "peanut" and midget hockey leagues . . . finances an open skating rink in Winter and a bathing pavillion and tennis courts in Summer. The Club provides medical attention for needy cases and contributes liberally to a dental clinic. . . . Each of the last three years the Club has held a minstrel show, netting an average of \$1,000—for the smokes fund for men overseas. . . . Proceeds (\$5,600) of its recent street fair will help finance a war memorial. . . . The sum of \$8,500 was donated for a children's ward in the new wing of a local hospital. . . . One Rotarian organized an Air Cadet Squadron about a year ago.

They Could Stand the Bouquet

Words of praise were directed to the approximately 250 members of the 51 Selective Service boards of CLEVELAND, OHIO, at a recent testimonial luncheon tendered by the local Rotary Club. A vote of appreciation was extended the board members for their part in selecting some 100,000 persons for the armed services.

Hollywood Stars in Seven Reeler

Heads can be held high out HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., way as a result of the showing during seven War Loan drives. Members of the Rotary Club purchased bonds aggregating \$1,038,000. For the seventh drive the goal was \$55,000 in "E" bonds: it was exceeded by 300 percent.

India, Ceylon Carry On!

Rotary moves forward in India and Ceylon. Witness these recent reports of Club activities: The new Rotary Club of AJMER, INDIA, has established a fund to provide medicines, fruits, and milk for poor patients. . . . The Vocational Service Committee

of the Rotary Club of CALCUTTA, INDIA, is formulating a code of conduct for the shoe trade, the plumbing trade, and the Electrical Contractors Association in that city. The first code has already taken definite shape, and has been approved by the All-Bengal Shoe Manufacturers' Association. . . . The Rotary Club of NEGOMBO, CEYLON, recently held a carnival, raised money which was divided among the four local English schools.

Latchstring Out at Calistoga

The Rotary Club of CALISTOGA, CALIF., is not one to forget servicemen—either now or in the future. The Club has a standing invitation for any member of the armed forces in uniform to be its guest at its weekly luncheons. The Club has pledged itself to find a job for every returning local veteran "when Johnny comes marching home."

Rotary Club Has 'Reformed' Reform

What the Rotary Club of REFORM, ALA., has achieved in the eight years of its existence comes, you might say, under the head of reform. Club members have established a bank—the only one in town. The Club helped get a new cotton gin, the opening of which was celebrated by a fish fry attended by 1,000 persons. The Club entertains teachers, sponsors "trade days," brings in good speakers, and keeps the town generally "humming."

Hold Rendezvous with Teachers

A grand march started the evening's festivities when Rotarians of CORNING, IOWA, and their ladies recently entertained the teachers of the local schools. The dinner and dance were held in the "Raider Rendezvous," CORNING's youth center, which was organized largely through the leadership of individual Rotarians.

Good Books Keep Towns Off Shelf

Rotarians appreciate the fact that good books are a powerful stimulus to the intellectual and cultural development of a community. The Rotary Club of YORKTON, SASK., CANADA, for instance, opened the first public library in that community about 18 years ago. It now has some 25,000 volumes, and, except for a nominal annual grant from the city, is supported entirely by the Rotary Club. . . . The Rotary Club of PIGEON, MICH., bought a building to house the town's library, then furnished

it. . . Books given to the SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., library by the local Rotary Club carry the Club bookplate and are dedicated to servicemen from the community who lost their lives in World War II.

Industry Tours Members of the Rotary Club of EAST LONDON, SOUTH AFRICA, are learning more and more about their community—thanks to an innovation in their meeting schedule. After the regular session the group tours a local industry or activity. One recent trip was to a local hospital.

Sailors on Day Off Go Rowing A group of 20 men from the minesweeping flotilla which the Rotary Club of COLOMBO, CEYLON, "adopted" a while back were recently entertained by the Rotary Club of nearby PANADURA. Entertainment included cards, table tennis, swimming, rowing, a lunch at the home of one of the members, and a football match with a local team.

Greetings to 26 New Clubs! Greetings are due these 26 Rotary Clubs, which have recently been added to the roster of Rotary International (sponsor Clubs are shown in parentheses):

SOUTH SIDE (PITTSBURGH), PA. (Pittsburgh)

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BREWSTER, N. Y. (Lake Mahopac-Carmel)

Pres.: Dr. Robert Cleaver, 114 Main St.

CAXAMBU, BRAZIL (Rezende)

Pres.: Renato Mauricio e Silva, Ave. Getulio Vargas.

GENERAL RODRIGUEZ, ARGENTINA (Luján)

Pres.: Luis Bonzo, San Martin 550.

ARP, TEX. (Overton)

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AYR, AUSTRALIA (Townsville)

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LYSEKIL, SWEDEN (Uddevalla)

Pres.: Nils Granqvist, Rådhuset.

ROQUE PEREZ, ARGENTINA (Saladillo)

Pres.: Dr. Juan Carlos Elordi.

WEST MILTON, OHIO (Troy)

Pres.: Arch S. Lea, 21 North Miami St.

KERTEMINDE, DENMARK (Odense)

Pres.: H. C. Schultz, Langgade 37.

LAPPEENRANTA, FINLAND (Mikkeli)

Pres.: John H. Sauble.

HUNTINGTON STATION, N. Y. (Huntington)

Pres.: Rev. Paul H. Pallmeyer, Fairground Ave.

CAPIVARI, BRAZIL (Santa Barbara)

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CHARD, ENGLAND

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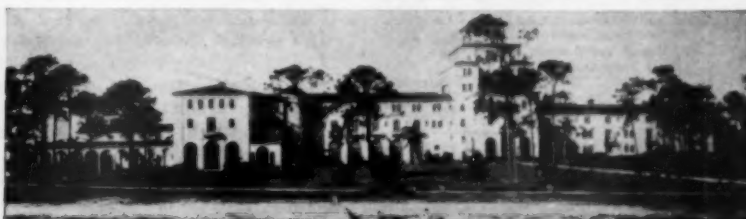
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Hitching Post

MOST collections, unless constantly curbed, crowd one out of house and home, but here's one with 9,000 items in it which you could hold in one hand.

BACK IN 1933 CLARENCE M. ELWELL, a member of the Rotary Club of Austin, Texas, became a State school supervisor, and went inspecting high schools over the Lone Star State.

"As I travelled from school to school," he recalls, "I noted that each had a distinctive 'school spirit.' It was apparent that the philosophy of the superintendent of schools or the principal of the high school had carried over into the thinking of the students."

Telling how he began to search for tangible evidence of these philosophies, ROTARIAN ELWELL says, "In almost every case, school officials had placed in some prominent place a bit of human philosophy. In some instances it was a motto on the desk of the principal. In others it was an inscription on the building itself. In still others it was a bit of wisdom posted on a bulletin board. I began copying them in a notebook."

His first "entry" was the inscription over the doorway of the Conroe, Texas, High School, which reads:

*To each is given a bag of tools.
A shapeless mass, and a book of rules,
And each must fashion 'ere life is flown,
A stumbling block or a steppingstone.*

That was soon followed by this motto on the desk of the superintendent at Breckenridge, Texas:

*Great minds discuss ideas,
Average minds discuss events,
Little minds discuss people.*

In another but equally effective vein is the motto in the office of the superintendent of schools in Austin, Texas:

You wouldn't worry about what people think of you,

If you could only know how seldom they do.

He found a gem in a little Negro school in the river bottoms along the Brazos River. A paraphrased prayer, it was repeated each morning at the opening of school:

*Now I get me up to work,
I pray the Lord I may not shirk.
If I should die before the night,
I pray the Lord my work's all right.*

Many Rotarians will recall the foregoing as a favorite of Tom J. DAVIS, of Butte, Montana, who, during his year as President of Rotary International (1941-42), used it often in his addresses.

Perhaps the most common motto on dressing-room walls in school athletic departments is the one distributed by a St. Louis, Missouri, firm:

*When the One Great Scorer comes
To mark against your name,
He marks not that you won or lost,
But how you played the game.*

Another classic bit found frequently is Henry Van Dyke's:

*Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true;
To think without confusion clearly;
To love his fellowmen sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely.*

ROTARIAN ELWELL found that this Arabian proverb appeals to many an educator:

He that knows and knows that he knows is wise—you can follow him.

He that knows and knows not that he knows is asleep—wake him.

He that knows not and knows that he knows not is docile—you can teach him.

BUT he that knows not and knows not that he knows not is a FOOL—shun him.

During the depression years of the '30s a number of mottoes expressing optimistic philosophies appeared as if by magic on the desks of many people. One of them was:

Remember the tea kettle, which though up to its neck in hot water still continues to sing.

Another was:

Don't cry over spilt milk—

Four-fifths of it is water anyway.

During 1937-38 ROTARIAN ELWELL served as secretary of the Texas Congressional delegation in Washington, D. C., and found an opportunity to add to his hobby by copying favorite mottoes of Congressmen. Among them were these contributions of American philosophers:

Elbert Hubbard's *A man is down on what he is not up on.*

Will Rogers' *I have always said I never met a man I didn't like.*

Josh Billings' *I am opposed to fightin'; but when I get in a fight, I am opposed to gettin' licked.*

He found various definitions of politics, sprinkled with a sense of humor. One of them was this:

If you think politics easy, you try standing on a fence while keeping one ear to the ground.

Washington legend has it, he found, that the favorite motto of President Calvin Coolidge was:

You don't have to explain something you haven't said.

Many significant mottoes are carved in stone on various buildings in Washington, and among those which ROTARIAN ELWELL copied for his collection was this one from the building housing the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Where the law ends, tyranny begins.



Elwell

Since 1938 ROTARIAN ELWELL has been in the publishing business, and he has continued his hobby with enthusiasm. Business executives, he finds, also favor mottoes. "I find the mottoes are an excellent index to the character of the people," he asserts.

Many of them like Will Rogers' succinct comment:

Everybody is ignorant, only on different subjects.

Many businessmen are interested in boys, and on several desks he has found:

No man has ever stood erect who has not stooped to help a boy.

With a twinkle of humor, some businessmen display this one, which reflects the opposite of the Rotary spirit:

The Indian scalps his enemy, but the white man skins his friend.

The collecting of mottoes soon led ROTARIAN ELWELL into the field of the phrasemakers. "No one can escape the conclusion that we live in an era of 'phrases,'" he declares. One with which most everyone is familiar is Winston Churchill's statement following the Battle of Britain in 1940:

Never in the history of human conflict have so many owed so much to so few.

Then there was the inspiring one by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, uttered in 1933:

The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

Many a helpful phrase grew out of World War II. This one is said to have appeared on a blackboard outside a London church during the blitz bombing:

If your knees are knocking, try kneeling on them.

In many cases, ROTARIAN ELWELL has been able to collect mottoes which were artistic and fine examples of the printer's art. In all cases he has copied them wherever he found them, from the desks and walls of businessmen, from bulletin boards, from public buildings and impressive monuments. His collection, housed in a notebook, now numbers some 9,000 mottoes—each of which was significant to some fellow traveller along life's way, each of which was to someone either an inspiration, an encouragement, or a thought.

What's Your Hobby?

Would you like to share your hobby experiences with others? If so, write to THE GROOM and he'll soon list your name in this column. The only requisite is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family, and the only request is that you acknowledge any correspondence you may receive.

Pen Pals: Audrey Correll (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends of same age who are similarly interested in sports, dancing, and music), Napanee, Ont., Canada.

Pen Pals: Elizabeth Ann Helps (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends the world over), 168 Front St., Marion, Mass., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Nancy Haidley (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with other young people interested in books and sports), Box 500, Napanee, Ont., Canada.

Pen Pals: Patricia O'Meara (17-year-old granddaughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in all countries), 194 McLeod St., Cairns, Australia.

Pen Pals: J. Richard Shires (12-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in

U.S.A. likewise interested in stamps). The Widdon, Birkdale Road, Dewsbury, England.

Pen Pals: Rita A. Hickey (16-year-old niece of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with youths 16 to 18 years of age), 19 Sheridan St., Cairns, Australia.

Match Covers: Jean Hinsey (daughter of Rotarian—collects match covers; wishes to secure covers from U.S. Army and Navy camps and bases), 1531 Ridgewood, Clearwater, Fla., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Aralda R. Thayer (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in U.S.A. and other countries), Neillsville, Wis., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Robin Janette Major (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with youths 12 and 13 years of age; especially interested in birds and animals), 67 Cameron St., Ashburton, New Zealand.

Pitchers: Mrs. Frank M. Newell (wife of Rotarian—collects unusual pitchers), 204 Vergennes Road, Lowell, Mich., U.S.A.

Postcards: Pen Pals: Ruth Heintz (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects postcards; desires pen friends of same age in all countries), 1520 Davis St., San Jose 11, Calif., U.S.A.

Dolls: Pen Pals: Gloria M. Murphy (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects dolls, especially those dressed in costumes of other countries; wishes pen pals aged 9-18), 121 S. Duncan St., Fayetteville, Ark., U.S.A.

Playing Cards: Marge Kurtz (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects playing-card backs; will trade), 242 Ferson Ave., Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Wilhelmina Brandt (21-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people throughout the world), Route 1, Oberlin, Ohio, U.S.A.

Horses: Pen Pals: Maureen A. Murphy (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with others interested in horses; desires pen pals aged 11-15), 27 Linden St., Livonia, N. Y., U.S.A.

Stamps: Joy McDonald (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; wishes correspondence with others similarly interested), 14 Till St., Oamaru, North Otago, New Zealand.

Stamps: Pen Pals: Mary Lou Holliday (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; wishes pen pals, especially outside U.S.A.), 4527 Ave. N, Galveston, Tex., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Margaret Dixon (wishes pen friends in U.S.A., aged 17-19), 7 Windermere St., Gateshead 8, Durham, England.

Sea and Land Shells: Betsy Byrnes (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects sea and land shells; desires correspondence with other members of Rotarian families similarly interested), 154 Dartmouth St., Halyoke, Mass., U.S.A.

Stamps: Alfred F. Brack (collects stamps; will exchange modern stamps with Central and South America), 9 Ann St., Paterson 1, N. J., U.S.A.

Postcards: Pen Pals: Louise Parsell (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects postcards and foreign money; interested in modern nonobjective art and painting and in horses; will trade postcards and U.S.A. money), Westport, Conn., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Marjorie Gordon (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in U.S.A. or England), 2504 Wetmore Ave., Everett, Wash., U.S.A.

Automotive History: Henry Cave (information desired on early automotive developments for historical records only), P. O. Box 900, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Paul Hicks (son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls aged 13-15 outside U.S.A.), Box 478, Elk City, Okla., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Jean Boswell (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes girl pen friends in U.S.A. and English-speaking girls in other countries), Manhattan, Mont., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Jocelyn Martin (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with youths in any country; interested in designing and outdoor sports), 310 W. Duval St., Live Oak, Fla., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: Piano: Sewing: Martha Striffler (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 9-11; interested in piano and sewing), 216 S. Eagle St., Geneva, Ohio, U.S.A.

Pen Friends: Vonda Rae Beer (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to exchange ideas on schools and the places people live, and to make new friends), 123 S. Kanawha St., Buckhannon, W. Va., U.S.A.

Stamps: James Block (13-year-old ward of Rotarian—collects stamps; specializes in British Empire stamps; will exchange), Box 363, Chilliwack, B. C., Canada.

Pen Pals: Robert B. Cade (9-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen pals outside U.S.A.; collects stamps and coins of other countries; will exchange), c/o Lt. H. F. Cade, USNR, Otis Field, Box 55, Camp Edwards, Mass., U.S.A.

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The following favorite story is
from R. A. Berkeley, Secretary of
the Rotary Club of Cirencester,
England.

A Gloucestershire yokel was up
for his medical examination, and
the doctor asked, "Have you ever
had a serious illness, my man?"
"No, sir," the man replied.
"Have you ever had an acci-
dent?" the doctor again queried.
"No, sir," came the reply.
"Very well; take off your shirt,"
requested the doctor.

When the man was stripped, the
doctor was surprised to see a large
scar across the man's ribs. "How
did you get that scar?" he asked.
"Oh, sur, I were gored by a
bull."

"Gored by a bull, were you? I
thought you said you had never
had an accident."

"That wasn't no accident, sur,"
the man replied. "He did it on
purpose!"

Nine-Block Puzzle

Fig. I

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Fig. II

1	2	3
4	9	5
6	7	8

Cut out of paper or cardboard nine
small squares numbered and placed as
in Fig. I. In 16 moves arrange the
blocks as they appear in Fig. II, without
taking out any, except removing the
"one" block when beginning and replac-
ing it when finished.

Cube

1 2

.

3 4

.

5 6

.

7 8

From 1 to 2, to manifest; from 2 to
6, dominion; from 5 to 6, to pour out
freely; from 1 to 5, fit to be eaten; from
3 to 4, to give power; from 4 to 8, to
obliterate; from 7 to 8, complete; from
3 to 7, a mechanical contrivance; from

1 to 3, a river in Germany; from 2 to 4,
a large lake of North America; from
6 to 8, facility; from 5 to 7, margin.

The answers to these puzzles will be
found on page 63.

Truly a Sad Story

His fingers strayed over the keyboard,
Nigh to the close of day.
The sounds of his making brought rev-
erie
And longings for one far away.
His fingers strayed idly and slowly.
Came dreams of her young face so fair,
Her sweet lips and peachlike complex-
ion,
Her blue eyes and fair shining hair.
He longed for the hour of their meeting,
Mourned for the time she had stayed—
For his typist was on her vacation,
And of course all his work was delayed.

—RICHARD STANTON

Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of
him that hears it, never in the tongue
of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

Debtor

A new father was looking over the ba-
bies through the big plate-glass window
in the infant ward. Every baby there,
it seemed, was crying.

"What's the matter in there?" he
asked a nurse.

"If you were only a few days old, out
of a job, and owed the Government
\$2,050, you'd be bawling too," the pretty
nurse replied. — Kansas Government
Journal.

Boy, Oh, Boy!

Friend: "Your wife is a very fine-look-
ing woman."

Angler: "That's nothing. You should
have seen the one that got away."—The
Rotary Hub, HORNELL, NEW YORK.

Clawset Comment

It may be the mink in the closet that
is responsible for the wolf at the door.—
Del Rotario, DEL RIO, TEXAS.

Soldier's Soliloquy

If I had now in cash instead of debts
The cost of last year's beer and ciga-
rettes,
I'd spend it all on cigarettes and beer
To keep me happy for another year.
—Rotary Bulletin, MUDGE, AUSTRALIA.

Satisfactory, Thanks!

"Here's that shirt I bought from you
last week," said the angry customer.
"You said you would return my money
if it wasn't satisfactory."

"That's what I said," responded the
merchant politely, rubbing his hands,
"but I am happy to tell you that I found

the money very satisfactory."—*Perth Victorian*.

Courtesy Line

Professor (taking up quiz paper): "Why the quotation marks on this paper?"

Student: "Courtesy to the man on my left."—*Medley*.

Accident of Birth

Joseph Trum, of New York City, calls attention to this news item which appeared in a local newspaper:

"Rastus Johnson accidentally drove his car into the parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He would have been 39 years old next September."

On His Weigh

Many a man who is a five-ton truck at the office is nothing but a trailer at home.—*The Catalina Islander*.

Daze by Days

After-dinner speaker (about to conclude): "I haven't a watch, and I can't see a clock, so I don't know if I talked too long."

A listener: "That's all right, old top—just look behind you and you'll see a calendar."—*Think*.

Taking No Chances

The draft officer looked at the raw-boned farmhand standing before him and said, "I guess it's the cavalry for you."

"Please, sir," said the lad firmly, "anything but the cavalry, if you don't mind."

"What's your prejudice against the cavalry, son?"

"Mister, when it comes time to retreat, I don't want to be slowed down by no horse."—*South Dakota Hiway Magazine*.

Soft Answer

When James A. Garfield was president of Hiram College in Ohio, he was approached by the father of a prospective pupil.

"Can't you simplify the course?" he asked. "My boy will never take all that in. He wants to get through by a shorter route."

"Certainly," answered Garfield. "I can arrange for that. It all depends, of

course, on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak, He takes 100 years, but when he wants to make a squash, He requires only two months."—*The Rotor*, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

More Time

Now that you've taken care of your New Year's resolutions, you'll have more time to think about a last line to unfinished limericks such as the one below. If your line is selected as one of the three best submitted, you will receive a check for \$2. Send your last line—or lines—to The Fixer, in care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The deadline for entries is March 1.—*Gears Editors*.

A PAT FOR A POUND

A pat on the back for Jim Pound,
Who for meetings is always around,
Then gives of his best,
With vim, zeal, and zest,

Rhyme words, by the way, include
bound, found, ground, hound, mound,
sound, wound—and many others!

Ball's Game

So popular was Bill Ball (see THE ROTARIAN for October) and so many were the last lines from which must be chosen the best to complete the limerick about him that The Fixer called in a helper—Santa Claus himself. Mr. Claus agreed to help. Need proof? Here it is: ten winners instead of the usual three—and Mr. C. insisted that each receive \$2! You'll recall the verse:

One envies the drive of Bill Ball
(He's in charge of our Rotary Hall),
To him work's a game,
And resting's a shame,

Here, then, are the winners:

I wish it could be said of us all,

(M. R. Vender, member of the Rotary Club of Cass, Michigan.)

A "work horse" with nary a "stall"!

(Josephine Skilken, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

Forgetful of self, he serves all.

(Mrs. I. W. Foltz, wife of a Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, Rotarian.)

He carries the ball for us all.

(Joe Adams, member of the Rotary Club of Sullivan, Indiana.)

Bill just loves to serve, that is all.

(Mrs. O. O. Morse, De Land, Florida.)

So mote it be to us all.

(J. E. Miller, member of the Rotary Club of Waynesboro, Virginia.)

He must be atomic—that's all!

(Preston E. Dalton, Collinsville, Illinois.)

He's the best "service man" of us all.

(Mrs. W. W. McClanahan, wife of a Springfield, Tennessee, Rotarian.)

He knows not the meaning of "stall."

(Ira T. Johnston, member of the Rotary Club of Jefferson, North Carolina.)

He's Perpetual Motion, that's all.

(E. M. Ansell, member of the Rotary Club of Chatham, Ontario, Canada.)

Answer to Quiz on Page 62

NINE-BLOCK PUZZLE: Remove 1, and move 4 up, 7 up, 8 left, 5 down, 6 left, 9 up, 5 right, 8 right, 7 down, 6 left, 9 left, 5 up, 8 right, 7 right, 6 down, 4 down, and replace 1.

CUBE: From 1 to 2, evince; from 2 to 6, empire; from 5 to 6, effuse; from 1 to 5, edible; from 3 to 4, enable; from 4 to 8, efface; from 7 to 8, entire; from 3 to 7, engine; from 1 to 3, Elbe; from 2 to 4, Erie; from 6 to 8, ease; from 5 to 7, edge.



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"THIS IS when I like to drive . . . when there isn't anybody else on the road."

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To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society.

- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

Last Page Comment

"THE ATOMIC BOMB IS HERE to stay," a news commentator notes, then asks: "Are we?" That might be called the Question of the Year for 1946. It is the first year of peace since 1939—or 1931, if you date World War II from the invasion of Manchuria. During the long months of fighting, we longed for peace. Now we have peace, but Sir William Beveridge's article reminds us that with it has come a disquieting fear that man—some men—may not use wisely the new power unleashed by science.

IT MAY NOT APPEAR BY NAME on the program, but the atomic bomb and its implications will be discussed at the 37th Convention of Rotary International at Atlantic City, June 2-7. For as Paul P. Harris, Rotary's Founder, observes in this month's guest editorial, unless fear and hatred are displaced by understanding and goodwill, we should expect a war of unspeakable destructiveness. To discover what Rotarians of the world can do to avoid this will be a major purpose of Rotary's reunion in June.

"LOOK FOR THE PREMISE" is the advice a wise old college professor always gave his students. What he meant is that arguments and actions are often so dramatic that we overlook the basic belief or principle that directs them.

This is especially true of the war-crime trials that currently are splashing ink over newspaper front pages. What a Goering or a Yamashita says or does is so interesting that we overlook the reason for his being in the prisoner's dock. It is that Britain, Russia, France, and the United States have accepted Justice Robert H. Jackson's formula that war is a

crime and its perpetrators must be tried as criminals.

This is something new in international law. Vera Micheles Dean, of the Foreign Policy Association, goes so far as to say it is "potentially as revolutionary and far-reaching in its implications as the discovery of the atomic bomb."

GLEN M. BUCHANAN, our fellow scrivener of *Rotary in Africa*, strikes a Rotary-ac-

Man the Master

IN the last analysis our hopes for peace and an ordered world rest upon individuals, men and women in all nations. They are the final source of power and direction, and the spiritual forces to save the world will radiate from them or not at all. In them the faith must be rooted that they are the masters of their own fate and if they so will it—and only as they will it—war as a method of settling human difficulties can be controlled.

—Raymond B. Fosdick

cepted truth when he comments that "Too frequently are democratic systems rashly condemned, whereas it is the administration of the systems that fails, often lamentably." Rotary's whole program is built around the responsibility of the individual. Given capable men of goodwill to work it, even an inferior system will succeed; lacking it, the best could fail. That truth applies equally to a Rotary Club or a United Nations Organization.

HOW WOULD YOUR CLUB like to adopt, as a brother, one of the Rotary Clubs being reestablished in one of the liberated countries? (See list of new Clubs, page

59.) Interesting correspondence could be developed, and perhaps assistance be given.

The Board of Directors of Rotary International approves the idea, but urges that, first of all, your Club clear with the nearest office of the Secretariat—Chicago, London, or Bombay. Doing so you will avoid duplication of effort and perhaps make it possible for every reestablished Rotary Club to have contact with an older-brother Club.

HERE ARE SUGGESTIONS for those who would correspond:

Write in the language of the Club addressed, if possible.

Express friendly interest in its welfare.

Tell interesting details about your community and your Club.

Don't ask questions about political or other controversial issues.

Think of ways you can help the reestablished Club. It could be a gong, a set of flags representing Rotary countries, a guest book, bound volumes of *THE ROTARIAN*, back copies of *Convention Proceedings*, or other appropriate gifts.

Don't ask for souvenirs.

PERHAPS THIS story should have been told in *Not in the Headlines* (page 31), but for some reason we want to relate it here. One day recently a U. S. Army sergeant in The Philippines went out to "Manila Cemetery No. 2" to look for graves of men from Michigan, his home State. As he approached one of them, he found a group of men laying a large wreath against its white cross. Introducing himself, the sergeant discovered the men to be members of the newly reestablished Rotary Club of Manila who had taken time from their weekly meeting and their many pressing problems of reconstruction thus to honor the memory of the son of a fellow Rotarian—Past District Governor Henry A. Nordheim, of Owosso, Michigan. "Wasn't it a wonderful thing to have happen? If Bob could only know about it," says Rotarian Nordheim as he studies the many snapshots the sergeant took that day and reads again the resolution of sympathy Manila Rotarians sent him. And then he adds: "Perhaps he does."

—your Editor

